

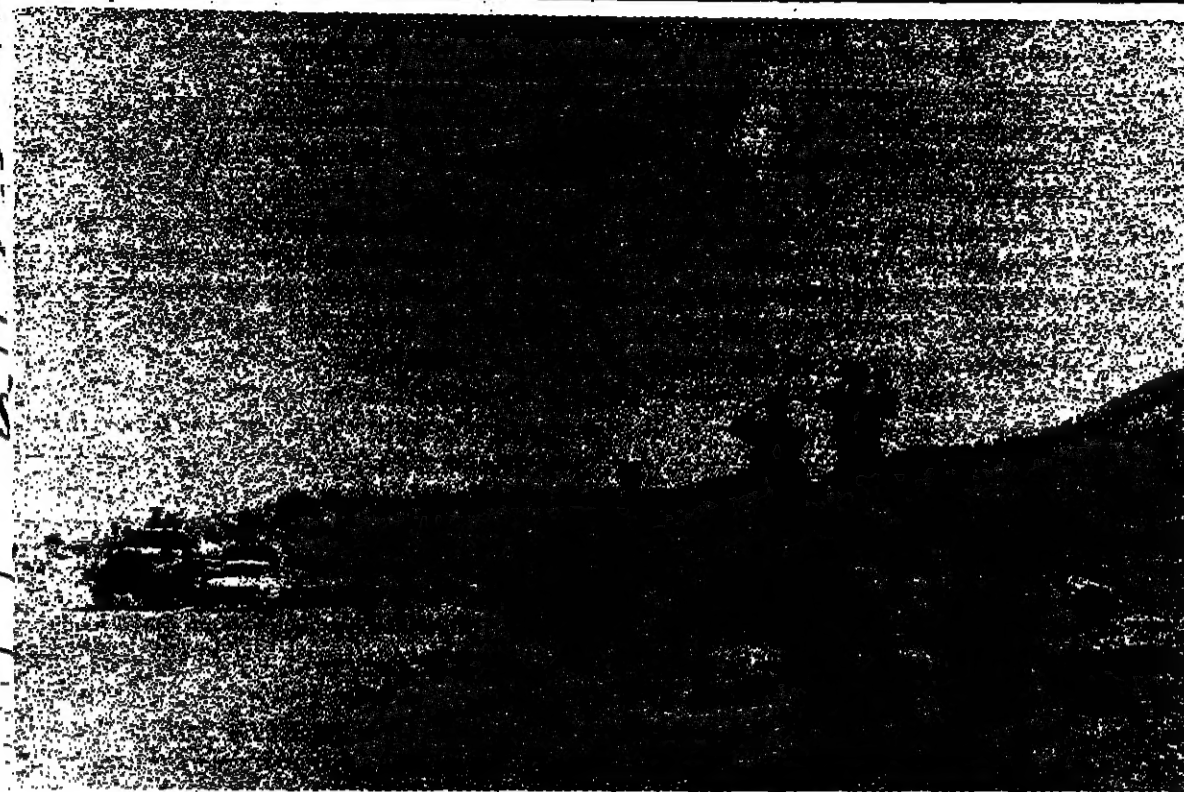
THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LIV, No. 16269 Friday, July 18, 1986 • Tamuz 11, 5746 • Zai Kida 12, 1406 NIS 1.30 (Eilat NIS 1.13)

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|  ON A STABLE COURSE Magazine, 14 |  PRESIDENTIAL PARDON The Herzog controversy page 6 |  HIGH TECH IN TROUBLE? page 18 |  EXTRA: Better homes and gardens supplement, free inside |  CIRCASSIANS IN ISRAEL A loyal minority Magazine, 8 |
|--|--|---|--|--|



The Golan Brigade completes its summer maneuvers in the Golan Heights yesterday. (IPPA)

FM misses visit of key cardinal

By **MENACHEM SHALEV**
For The Jerusalem Post
Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, a Polish prelate and a close personal friend of Pope John Paul II, began a 6-hour visit to Israel yesterday, without the Foreign Ministry knowing about it. The visit, defined as a pilgrimage, was coordinated by a prof. Marcel Dubois of the Hebrew University with the assistance of Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Macharski is the Archbishop of Cracow and the area including Auschwitz. He replaced Pope John Paul II as archbishop when he was appointed to the papacy.

Sources in Jerusalem said last night that Macharski "is the man with most influence over the pope." The Foreign Ministry had not known of the visit until questioned by The Jerusalem Post. Both the spokesman of the ministry, Avi Pazner, and the deputy director of the ministry's Churches' Division, Zvi Ne'eman, were surprised to hear of the visit.

Macharski paid a four-hour visit to Yad Vashem yesterday morning. Dr. Yitzhak Arad, the director of Yad Vashem, raised with the cardinal the issue of the Carmelite convent which was established over a year ago in Auschwitz, and had caused a controversy in the Jewish world. Macharski promised his hosts that he would look into the matter.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Shin Bet probe awaits ruling by High Court

By **BARBARA AMOYAL**
and **Idan**

The police investigation of the Shin Bet affair is unlikely to start before the end of next week and may be delayed even longer should the High Court put off reaching a decision on the presidential pardons granted to four top Shin Bet officials.

A source close to Attorney-General Yosef Harish said yesterday that a High Court decision may be delayed because the court could request additional information or take time to deliberate before reaching its precedent-setting decision.

Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i said yesterday that neither he nor Harish planned to spare Shin Bet men prosecution if the police found evidence against them.

Moda'i made the statement in response to questions from Citizen Rights Movement attorney Avraham Gal. The CRM filed one of the

five petitions to the High Court against the pardons, and Gal was seeking clarifications of the affidavit Moda'i submitted to the court on the matter.

Moda'i also told Gal that Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom had given illegal orders in the affair, and that the pardoned Shin Bet men could be criminally liable even if they acted under orders.

Harish told Police Inspector-General David Kraus yesterday that the only legal way of imposing a total ban on publishing details of the police probe would be to have the government declare that all investigative material comprised "classified state secrets." The declaration of secrecy would then have to be approved by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Kraus reiterated last night that the investigation would not start until the High Court had delivered its

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Poland to free most detainees

WARSAW (Reuters). — Poland yesterday decreed the release of most of its estimated 350 political prisoners and offered to free jailed Solidarity leaders if they renounce active opposition to Communist rule.

The measure, approved with a single abstention by parliament, fell short of an amnesty since it will be implemented selectively, case by case.

It promises immunity from pro-

secution to members of the political underground who surrender before the end of the year and make a full confession.

Communist leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, in his capacity as head of state, signed a written justification of the measure.

It was the fourth time the authorities had released large groups of political detainees since the Solidarity free trade union was suppressed under martial law at the end of 1981.

Taba survey to start

Egyptian charge d'affaires Mohammed Bassiouny said yesterday that a team of Egyptian and Israeli surveyors-geographers would next week visit the Taba area to stake out with flags the two countries' border claims. After this, delegations from the two countries, and American mediators, would put the finishing touches to

IN PERSON
BENNY MORRIS
AND
YEHUDA LITANI

the compromise, which sets out the terms of reference of the international arbitration on the border dispute. Bassiouny expects that the document will be completed within two-three weeks.

The surveyors will mark out the territorial claims of the two countries with flags. These markings will then be photographed and translated into a map which will provide the international arbitrators with a precise, updated graphic display of where Israel says the border should run and where Egypt says the border should run. This will be the annex to the question in the compromise.

The surveyors, who may also be accompanied by American representatives, will also choose a site for the permanent Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) observation post in Taba, to be activated after the arbitration begins.

Israelis, Bassiouny says, just don't appreciate how important Taba is to the Egyptians. He says that he personally is "very much upset" by the Taba issue. "Tabat (being) so clearly Egyptian." He recalls that as a battalion commander in the Egyptian army before 1967, he used to visit Taba. (Bassiouny proudly recalls that he was a brigadier-general for eight years.)

"All the British Mandate maps place Taba in Egypt; the 1949 Israeli-Egypt armistice maps place Taba in Egypt; in 1957, after the Sinai Campaign, the IDF withdrew from Taba as well as from the rest of Sinai; all Israeli maps place Taba in Egypt; and the maps accompanying the Israel-Egypt peace treaty of 1979 place Taba in Egypt," he says.

The moment the compromise is signed, said Bassiouny, an Egyptian ambassador will be restored to Tel Aviv. He said that the ambassadorship to Israel is considered "very important" by the Egyptian

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Commonwealth Games boycott widens

Britain wavering on sanctions against Pretoria

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain is preparing contingency plans for economic measures against South Africa, officials said yesterday, as three other nations joined the boycott of next week's Commonwealth Games to protest against Britain's resistance to sanctions.

In Nairobi, Bolaji Akinyemi, foreign minister of Nigeria, black Africa's richest and most populous nation, reiterated his country's headline stand on sanctions, and said the Commonwealth is in real danger of falling apart over British policy on the issue.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, alone among leaders of the Commonwealth group of past and present British colonies, doggedly refuses comprehensive sanctions and demands dialogue as the only way to end apartheid and white-minority rule in South Africa.

A shift in Britain's position on sanctions was set out Wednesday by Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, and yesterday officials said contingency plans for economic measures were being prepared if Howe's peace mission to Pretoria next Tuesday failed to achieve progress.

They were speaking shortly after Howe left for Washington in a bid to secure U.S. support for next week's mission.

The latest nations to withdraw from the Edinburgh games are the Bahamas, Papua New Guinea and Sierra Leone.

They brought the number of withdrawals to nine, spreading the boycott to the Caribbean and Australasia.

The boycott could expand after a meeting in Zimbabwe today of Southern Africa's black front-line states.

Several other countries, including India, the most populous Commonwealth member, have delayed a decision on their participation in the games until the meeting, but they have made it clear that they will go along with the decision of the front-line states.

His statement appeared to represent a softening of the view, put forward repeatedly in recent weeks by Thatcher, that sanctions would cause misery to South African blacks and unemployment in Britain.

Thatcher's position was further weakened by well-placed leaks to British newspapers by senior ministers Wednesday, saying that Queen Elizabeth views the danger of a Commonwealth breakup over South Africa with deep dismay.

Prospects for Howe's mission to South Africa look distinctly grim at present, with key black figures, including jailed nationalist Nelson Mandela, refusing to meet him.

Howe has pleaded with them to change their minds, and said a central aim of his mission would be to persuade the South African government to release Mandela.

He would also urge them to relax the ban on the African National Congress and to begin negotiations aimed at a gradual dismantling of apartheid.

Meanwhile, President Reagan's recent proposal to send a black ambassador to South Africa was criticized yesterday by The New York Times.

In an editorial, the paper said the appointment of a black to the post would be empty symbolism unless proposed envoy Robert Brown could deal as ambassador with all South Africans, including the outlawed African National Congress.

'Balas set detectives onto UKM leaders'

By **YORAM GAZIT**
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — Financier David Balas allegedly asked a private detective agency to collect damaging information on leading figures in the United Kibbutz Movement, The Jerusalem Post has learned. The information was then passed on to the police in an attempt to side-track the fraud investigation against him.

Balas is currently in detention awaiting trial on charges of defrauding the UKM of \$29m. His appeal against his detention is due to be heard by the High Court of Justice today.

The alleged link between Balas and the police was Zvika Wolf, a

former police investigator who left the force two years ago and began working for Balas. Wolf is reportedly a close friend of former superintendent Moshe Friedman, who initially headed the Balas investigation.

Friedman was subsequently suspended from the investigation and shortly afterwards left the force. He is currently being investigated on suspicion of having obstructed the Balas probe.

Sources say that Balas hired the Even Investigation Agency of Tel Aviv. The agency was to collect incriminating information against Nahum Paz, Lazi Inbal and Arieh Lior of the UKM. This information

was allegedly given by another contact to Wolf, who, in turn, transferred it to former superintendent Friedman.

A Tel Aviv private detective who was hired by one of the UKM people allegedly being investigated by Balas told The Post that he recognized one of the detectives and identified him as working for the Even Investigation Agency.

Ya'acov Yachini and Emanuel Mazaki of the agency denied yesterday that they were involved in the affair, but admitted that one of their men was identified while shadowing one of the UKM people. They suggested he might have been moonlighting.

Gov't team rejects key Bejski ideas

By **AVI TEMKIN**
Post Economic Reporter

A special committee of government officials has recommended rejecting several of the central proposals of the Bejski Commission concerning the capital market, at least for the time being.

The proposals were aimed at preventing banks from manipulating the stock market and misleading the public, as occurred before the bank-share collapse. Recommending reforms in the capital market was one of the central tasks assigned to the Bejski Commission.

The committee, comprising officials of the Treasury and the Justice Ministry, gave full approval only to those recommendations in line with government bills currently in the pipeline.

Treasury officials said yesterday after the team released its findings that the Bejski recommendations, if implemented, would have destroyed Israel's capital market.

Justice Moshe Bejski, who headed

(Continued on Page 19)

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Chief Rabbi of Israel, the Rishon Lesion, **Mordechai Eliyahu**
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The Mayor of Jerusalem, **Mr. Teddy Kollek**
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| BIRMINGHAM | 15 | 59 | 38 | 100 |
| BIRMINGHAM | 15 | 59 | 38 | 100 |
| CHICAGO | 22 | 72 | 34 | 93 |
| COLOGNE | 17 | 63 | 31 | 88 |
| FRANKFURT | 15 | 59 | 38 | 100 |
| GENEVA | 17 | 63 | 31 | 88 |
| HELSINKI | 16 | 61 | 34 | 93 |
| HONG KONG | 28 | 82 | 72 | 160 |
| JERUSALEM | 2 | 36 | 18 | 64 |
| LONDON | 15 | 59 | 38 | 100 |
| MADRID | 18 | 64 | 31 | 88 |
| MONTREAL | 15 | 59 | 38 | 100 |
| NEW YORK | 21 | 70 | 38 | 100 |
| OSLO | 15 | 59 | 38 | 100 |
| PARIS | 15 | 59 | 38 | 100 |
| SAO PAULO | 17 | 63 | 31 | 88 |
| STOCKHOLM | 17 | 63 | 31 | 88 |
| TOKYO | 21 | 70 | 38 | 100 |
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THE WEATHER

Outlook for Shabbat: Hot and dry - particularly inland.

| | Yesterday's | Yesterday's | Today's |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| | Humidity | Min-Max | Max |
| Jerusalem | 42 | 21-32 | 33 |
| Golan | 42 | 21-32 | 33 |
| Nahariya | 44 | 22-32 | 32 |
| Safed | 44 | 22-32 | 32 |
| Haifa Port | 37 | 27-38 | 38 |
| Tiberias | 52 | 21-32 | 32 |
| Nazareth | 45 | 21-34 | 34 |
| Afula | 40 | 22-33 | 33 |
| Shomron | 40 | 21-30 | 30 |
| Tel Aviv | 40 | 20-31 | 32 |
| B-C Airport | 40 | 20-31 | 32 |
| Jericho | 28 | 26-38 | 38 |
| Gaza | 82 | 22-31 | 31 |
| Beersheva | 30 | 18-36 | 36 |
| Eilat | 35 | 26-40 | 41 |

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar yesterday hosted a farewell party for Don Kienzie, labour attaché at the U.S. embassy, who is leaving Israel shortly after a four-year tour of duty.

Birth

BOGATT - To Frances and Ami, a son, at Hadassah Hospital, Mt. Scopus, on July 15.

ARRIVALS

Mr. & Mrs. Avram M. Chudnow and Mr. & Mrs. David Chudnow from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to dedicate the lake at Timna Valley Park near Eilat, a project of the Jewish National Fund.

CARDINAL

(Continued from Page One)
In the archive of Yad Vashem Macharski looked up the file of the Polish town of Wadowice, the pope's birthplace. He told his hosts that the pope's family had lived in a house owned by Jews before the war and that relations between the families had been "very friendly."

The cardinal and his entourage said a prayer at the Hall of Remembrance. Reuven Dafni, the deputy-director of Yad Vashem, told *The Post* last night that the cardinal appeared "very moved" by the visit.

Leaving Yad Vashem, Macharski said: "Today the seeds have been sown from which many fruits will grow."

Prof. Zvi Werblowski of the Hebrew University, a leading figure in interfaith dialogue, told *The Post* that the visit was connected with the future over the establishment of a convent at Auschwitz and was intended to voice the Church's appreciation of the objections raised in Jewish circles.

Asked if the visit might be a prelude to a papal visit, Werblowski said that, "although John-Paul is the most travelled pope in history, and although he undoubtedly would like to visit the Holy Land," he thought it was unlikely at the present time.

Dubois, a Dominican monk who heads the Hebrew University's Philosophy Department, said that the visit was "a sign of goodwill and friendship on the part of the Catholic Church."

Macharski was to meet with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek last night. He is scheduled to leave Israel this morning.

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Executive Director

HOME NEWS

New U.S. plan for West Bank aimed at businessmen

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The U.S. is considering a "new direction" for its aid programmes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which will focus increasingly on help to private enterprise, the U.S. consul-general in Jerusalem, Morris Draper, said yesterday.

The new American initiatives are not political, and will neither involve a significant increase in expenditures nor be linked to Jordan's announced five-year development plan for the West Bank, Draper said.

But Draper added: "The programme could be the base for a much bigger project in the future, if peace comes, or if there is some kind of interim movement towards self-rule."

Draper was speaking at a meeting sponsored by the Hebrew University's Truman Institute. He faced criticism from some Palestinians in the audience, who assailed U.S. Middle East policy and charged that the aid plan was a palliative to ease the burden of Israeli occupation.

A number of Palestinian businessmen and political figures attended the meeting, including Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, *Al-Fajr*

editor Hanna Siniara and Ramallah lawyer Raja Shehadeh. Israeli West Bank researcher Meron Benvenisti and former Judea and Samaria Civil Administration head Menahem Milson were also in the audience, as well as officials of the Civil Administration.

Draper said the budget of future American aid projects would remain at about the current annual level of \$14 million, disbursed through five private voluntary organizations: American Middle East Training Service (Amideast), American Near East Relief Aid (Anera), Catholic Relief Services, the Cooperative Development Project and the Save the Children Foundation. Some \$70m. in U.S. aid to the territories have been expended since 1975.

The voluntary organizations provide assistance for water, road, and electricity projects, educational scholarships, aid for construction of hospitals and medical centres, and assistance to farmers.

"We want to go in a new direction and provide greater help to private entrepreneurs," Draper said. "We want to get away from the social welfare orientation, and help Palestinian businessmen, farmers and entrepreneurs to find markets, expand their

businesses, to get credit facilities and help themselves. This will increase employment and improve the economy."

Draper said current credit rates in the territories were unsatisfactorily high, and that efforts would be made to set up a credit or banking institution which could improve loan conditions for businessmen in the territories. He said attempts would also be made to ease export from the territories to the Arab world.

Draper said an economic improvement in the territories was in the interest of Israel, Jordan and the U.S. Israel has a big market in the territories, and could face security problems caused by social unrest brought on by continued economic stagnation there. Jordan wants Palestinians in the territories to remain on their land, and the U.S. wants to deal effectively with the Palestinian problem as part of the regional peace process, Draper said.

"Although the U.S. aid plan is not political, it is consistent with the American desire for a peaceful settlement that will address the interests of the Palestinians," Draper said.

He denied there was any connection between American aid in the territories and Jordan's recently announced \$150m. develop-



Morris Draper (Harari)

ment plan for the West Bank. Draper said the U.S. had no objection to Jordanian efforts to develop the West Bank with funds from the Gulf states.

BACKGROUND / Barbara Amouyal

Despite immunity Shamir must testify

Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, when called in by Police commander Yigal Marcus for questioning about the Shin Bet affair, will be obliged by law to answer truthfully, and, if required, to testify in court about all facts relating to his actions as prime minister during the April 1984 bus hijacking incident.

According to Prof. Ruth Gavison, a lecturer on civil law and constitutional rights at the Hebrew University law faculty, Shamir's parliamentary immunity protects him from detention or prosecution. However, said Gavison, Shamir's immunity does not absolve him of his obligation to truthfully answer any police questions put to him about specific acts committed during his term as prime minister.

"A Knesset member or a prime minister, for that matter, may choose to be accompanied by an attorney during questioning. If an attorney so advises him, he may refuse to answer certain questions. Yet the questions he chooses to answer must be answered truthfully, or else he may be subject to suspension of his parliamentary immunity," said Gavison.

The law regarding parliamentary immunity is twofold, said Gavison, and refers to substantive and procedural immunity.

An MK cannot be held responsible for deeds committed while fulfilling his public duties. Substantive

immunity does not necessarily relate to cabinet members who are not members of parliament (such as Morasha's Minister without Portfolio Yosef Shapira), but definitely applies to a prime minister, who must be a member of parliament before assuming the office of PM.

Procedural immunity states that an MK can be investigated, but not detained or prosecuted in a court of law.

Regarding Shamir's alleged role in authorizing the killing of two terrorists in the April 1984 hijacking and the cover-up that followed, Gavison said: "One can question whether his acts were part of his parliamentary duties."

Haya Mann, director of the Knesset Speaker's office, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the Knesset has voted to rescind parliamentary immunity on several occasions, most recently the fraud case of former religious minister Aharon Abuhazzeira.

According to Mann, an MK must apply to Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel with a request to suspend parliamentary immunity. The request is then brought to the Knesset committee, which decides whether or not to recommend the application to the House. Once brought to the House, a one-time majority vote can legally suspend an MK of his parliamentary immunity.

Histadrut men rap American interference

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Histadrut leaders are up in arms at what they say is American interference in the wage negotiations currently in progress. The Histadrut believes, among other things, that the recent statement by Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno against granting wage increases were intended to placate American experts overseeing the Israeli economic programme.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar alluded to the issue when he told a private gathering yesterday that "America plays a big role in Israeli affairs - sometimes we think too big a role."

The problem, Kessar continued, was how to retain the good relationship between the two countries "without appearing to take orders from Big Brother."

The Reagan administration, in the persons of Secretary of State George Shultz and his two economic advisers, professors Stanley Fischer and Herbert Stein, are concerned that any wage increases would severely harm the government's economic programme.

A letter to that effect from Shultz was conveyed to Kessar several months ago by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering. At the time, Histadrut officials expressed their dismay at the American "interference."

Bruno, who has taken the lead in opposing wage increases, is in constant contact with Fischer and Stein, Histadrut sources said yesterday.

The sources expressed strong criticism of Bruno's "one-sided intervention," which, they said, was "in breach of the rules of the game" as the negotiations are still in progress.

Aguda 'set on leaving coalition'

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Agudat Yisrael will leave the coalition as soon as the Labour Party and the Likud have been informed and an unnamed "higher party forum" has given its blessing, sources close to Rabbi Eliezer Schach said last night.

The rabbi met yesterday with the two Aguda MKs, Avraham Shapira and Menahem Porush, as well as former MK Shlomo Lorincz and other senior Aguda figures. All the Aguda's factions are united in their determination to leave the coalition, the sources said.

The decision to leave was due to the "lack of consideration" shown by both Labour and the Likud, the sources said. The immediate cause was the submission last week by MK Gula Cohen (Tehiya) - not a member of the coalition - calling for compulsory military service for yeshiva students and religious girls.

An exacerbating factor was the suspension this week of Porush for five plenum sessions for unparliamentary behaviour.

Schach has spent the last three days discussing the issue with religious figures, the sources said. The decision to leave has to be approved by an unnamed "higher forum," believed to be the Council of Tora Sages, before being implemented.

SHIN BET

(Continued from Page One)

Kraus promised to personally keep Harish abreast of all developments in the investigation. The police chief said that he thought the investigation was "not that complex" and that police may be ready to turn over all material to the attorney-general by October.

A source close to Harish said yesterday that the attorney-general does not believe there will be a "flood of pardon requests" from Shin Bet operatives implicated in the killing of terrorists after the Ashkelon bus hijacking and in the subsequent cover-up.

Gal asked the High Court yesterday to question Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir on his alleged authorization of the killing of the terrorists and of the cover-up.

Kraus and Harish met for three hours yesterday at the Justice Ministry after the Jerusalem District Court refused a police request to impose a total ban on publishing information on the probe.

Court President Yehuda Weis asked Kraus to explain personally why such a request should be granted.

Harish told Kraus that the request to the court had "no legal basis" and that for the investigation to remain secret it would have to be declared classified.

Controversial art show closed down

By MEIR RONNEN
Post Art Editor

An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Israeli artist Harold Rubin, due to be officially opened at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem yesterday, was taken down by the artist after the directors of the Holocaust memorial asked him to remove all the large works from the show.

Reuven Dafni of Yad Vashem said the move followed expressions of outrage from visitors to the Yad Vashem Art Museum, where Rubin's show was hung earlier this week. The works depict both SS men and their victims deriving sexual pleasure from their roles in the death machine.

Dafni said that the Yad Vashem arts committee had selected the show from small photographs in which the explicit sexual details were not readily apparent. The committee's art adviser is Irit Salmon, curator of the Ticho Foundation at the Israel Museum.

Rubin told *The Jerusalem Post* that he could not agree to show only part of his exhibit, which had previously been displayed at a New Jersey university where a Holocaust seminar was taking place.

Rubin first achieved notoriety in his native South Africa, where he was brought to trial on a charge of sacrilege following an outcry over his depictions of Jesus. The case was eventually thrown out of court and Rubin immigrated to Israel.

An earlier report on the Rubin show, which went to press before Yad Vashem's move became known, appears on page M of today's weekend magazine.



Tat-Aluf Yossi Ben-Hanan assumes the post of Chief Armoured Officer today, succeeding Tat-Aluf Amos Katz, who has been appointed to another senior Israel Defence Forces position. Born in Jerusalem in 1945, Ben-Hanan has been chief of research and development in the Ministry of Defence since 1983.

Correction

The man greeting the late president and Mrs. Yitzhak Ben-Zvi in the photograph on page five of yesterday's *Post* was the ambassador to Holland at the time, Haiman Cidor, and not as printed. Cidor passed away last year.

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of my dear wife,
our mother, grandmother

RACHEL BRAMMER

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 20, 1986, at 10:30 a.m., at Holon Cemetery.
We shall meet at the main gate.
Transport will be available for those attending, leaving at 9:30 a.m. from the home of the deceased, 20 Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

The Bereaved Family
02-22-2224

Maccabi World Union Executive Kfar Hamaccabiah Executive Board

mourn the passing of

Dr. EUGEN JUSTICE DAYAN
Yakir Hamaccabi

-and extend heartfelt sympathy to the family.

On the first anniversary of the death of our dear

ALEXANDRU LUPU

there will be a graveside memorial service on Sunday, July 20, 1986, at 5 p.m., at the Kfar Samir Cemetery, Haifa.

Colomba Lupu
Miriam and Yosef Maiman

With great sorrow we announce the passing of our husband, father

FRED YASHON

The funeral took place Monday, July 14, 1986, in Jerusalem

The Weizmann Institute of Science

mourns the passing,
after a long illness of

MURRAY H. GRODETSKY

a most generous benefactor of science.

To Sharona Glazer
Director of the Givat Olga Renewal Project

We extend our condolences on the death of your dear mother

AVIGAIL GORDON

Mike Konin
Riva Rosenblum
Herman Markowitz
William Goldenberg
Dora Roth

and all members in Minnesota of the Givat Olga Renewal Project.

On the first anniversary of the death of our beloved

ANNA DUNIETZ

there will be a graveside memorial service in Kiryat Shaul cemetery,
Monday, July 21, 1986, Tamuz 14, 5746, at 4.30 p.m.

On Sunday, July 20, 1986, Tamuz 13, 5746, at 5.00 p.m., there will be a memorial service at Beit Ariella Auditorium, with the participation of loving friends wishing to perpetuate her memory, at which Funds established in her honour will be announced.

The Family

02-22-2224

'Pravda' ignores news of talks on test ban

MOSCOW. — A lengthy report on Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to London in *Pravda* yesterday omitted his announcement of plans to resume U.S.-Soviet talks on a nuclear test ban.

At a news conference in London, Shevardnadze told reporters the Soviet Union had "fundamentally" agreed from the U.S. to resume negotiations, to resume talks in Geneva on banning nuclear tests.

The decision to omit the statement may have been a signal that Shevardnadze was talking for foreign audiences only and the Kremlin is not yet ready to announce the resumption of test-ban talks domestically.

U.S. officials in Washington confirmed the agreement had been reached on resuming the negotiations abandoned in 1980, but said the Reagan administration is not immediately seeking a comprehensive test ban.

Instead, the officials said the White House wants to discuss verification issues and ways to monitor nuclear testing by the superpowers.

The agreement to resume talks has not been reported to the Soviet public by the official media, and *Pravda's* account of Shevardnadze's press conference did not include any mention of the statement about new test-ban negotiations.

It quoted him on a variety of other subjects, including the Geneva arms talks in general, and finished by saying that Shevardnadze also answered questions on "other subjects."

The Soviets have been pressing the U.S. for nearly a year to join

Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's unilateral testing moratorium, set to expire August 6, and to return to the negotiating table to discuss a comprehensive test ban.

U.S. officials have rejected the proposed moratorium on grounds that it cannot be reliably verified, and until recently resisted resumption of formal negotiations.

The testing issue has been a focus for the Kremlin in its public statements on the possibility of holding another Reagan-Gorbachev summit this year.

Meanwhile, Sweden, which strongly supports a complete nuclear test ban, yesterday called on other neutral and non-aligned states to accept a limited American offer to discuss the issue at a 40-nation disarmament conference being held in Geneva.

Sweden and other members of the so-called "group of 21" have rejected the U.S. offer in the past because it permitted discussions about nuclear tests but no negotiations.

Ambassador to Geneva Rolf Ekens later confirmed to Reuters that his statement was a signal to other members of the "Group of 21" that Sweden now backs acceptance of the limited U.S. offer as the best way to begin international discussions on the test ban issue.

The U.S. and other members of the western group proposed in July 1984 that the conference set up an ad hoc committee to examine substantive issues relating to a nuclear test ban "with a view to negotiation of a treaty." (AP, Reuters).



Nicaraguan children dressed as Sandanista soldiers take part in a parade on Wednesday celebrating the 7th anniversary of the Sandanistas' takeover of the town of Estelli, some 150 kilometers north of Managua, the capital. (AFP telephoto)

Arab, IRA terrorist attacks feared

Troops to guard Andrew's wedding

LONDON (Reuters). — Ceremonial soldiers lining the wedding route of Prince Andrew and his bride Sarah Ferguson next week will carry rifles loaded with live bullets.

Fears of an attack either by Irish guerrillas or Arabs supporting Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi may make the July 23 wedding the most heavily guarded royal event in history.

Elite troops of the Special Air Service will be on stand-by at points along the procession route in case of a terrorist attack, police said.

Armed police officers dressed as liveried footmen will ride on the open carriages which will take Andrew, Queen Elizabeth's second son, and his bride to and from West-

minster Abbey. The soldiers who once lined royal routes for purely decorative purposes will this time bear loaded rifles, according to the police.

"The concept is of layers of security which can be built up to meet any possible increased threat," said London's assistant police commissioner.

A major operation to protect Westminster Abbey was launched weeks before the wedding. Police were on the lookout for an IRA "sleeper" bomb of the type which nearly killed Prime Minister Thatcher and her cabinet at a Brighton Hotel in October 1984. Five other people died in that attack.

The abbey was sealed off from the public, searched and "swept clean"

by police with sniffer dogs trained to detect explosives.

"There will be enough military present — with live ammunition — to deal with any possible trouble, one Scotland yard officer was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile Princess Diana and Sarah Ferguson turned up at a fancy London night club on Wednesday dressed as policemen. Britain's popular newspapers said yesterday.

According to reports in the tabloid dailies, Diana and Sarah donned wigs and uniforms as part of a ploy to surprise Andrew at his "stag" bachelor's farewell party.

But Andrew and his celebrity guests gave them the slip because he had switched venues.

Caroline Kennedy, 28, to wed tomorrow

BOSTON (Reuters). — Caroline Kennedy will bring together some of the brightest stars of her assassinated father's term as president when she marries New York artist and author Edwin Schlossberg tomorrow.

Americans may best remember Caroline as the little girl who wobbled into President John Kennedy's office wearing her mother's high heels, or rode her pony Macaroni around the White House lawn.

Now 28, she has a degree in fine arts from Radcliffe College and is a law student at Columbia University. Caroline will walk down the aisle of a small Cape Cod church on the arm of her uncle, Sen. Edward Kennedy, to marry the 41-year-old Schlossberg.

The guest list of 460 includes many

of the pioneers of President Kennedy's "New Frontier" administration before he was assassinated on November 22, 1963, when Caroline was six.

Some eyebrows were raised when the marriage was announced, both because of the bridegroom's age and because he is Jewish, marrying into America's most famous Roman Catholic family.

But the two have been friends for three years, and sources close to the Kennedy family say Schlossberg has won the approval of Caroline's mother, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, and the blessing of the family matriarch, 95-year-old grandmother Rose Kennedy.

Few details have been announced about the wedding, a half-hour

Catholic service, followed by a reception at the Kennedy compound in nearby Hyannisport.

Caroline, a very private person who never gives interviews, will wear a white, beaded silk original wedding gown designed by New York socialite couturier Caroline Herrera.

The best man will be Caroline's brother John Kennedy Jr., 25, and matron of honour will be her cousin Maria Shriver, who married film actor Arthur Schwarzenegger in April.

Security will be very tight, with guests needing identification tags to enter the church and the reception. No photographs will be allowed and guests will be asked to leave their cameras at the door.

U.S. troops fly to Bolivia to help fight drug dealers

LA PAZ (AP). — About 100 U.S. soldiers flew to north eastern Bolivia yesterday to provide support for impending raids against jungle-based drug laboratories, airport officials said.

Three U.S. C-130 Hercules transport carriers carrying U.S. military technicians and medical personnel left Panama during the night for the provincial capital of Trinidad, north-east of La Paz.

A U.S. Embassy official said Bolivian and U.S. pilots were waiting for the support personnel to arrive before launching the raids, which could begin today.

U.S. officials say this is the first time the American military is being

used in anti-drug operations on foreign soil.

The anti-cocaine campaign, which could take up to two months, will be based at a remote jungle camp in Beni province near Trinidad, U.S. officials said.

About 80 members of the Bolivian anti-drug force known as "the Leopards" will take part in the raids, according to a U.S. Embassy official.

Bolivian authorities said the Leopards will raid cocaine processing labs in Beni and Chapare, where a group of U.S.-trained drug agents escaped in January after being surrounded by armed farmers who grow the coca plant used to make cocaine.

UK polls: Labour has edge on Tories

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain's opposition Labour Party enjoys a healthy lead over the ruling Conservatives which would assure it a modest victory in a general election, according to two public opinion polls published yesterday.

But the polls indicated that there was no clear evidence that the government's fortunes have suffered as a result of its divided stand on South Africa.

The polls, in the *Guardian* and *Daily Telegraph*, showed that Prime Minister Thatcher's Conservatives

are some 5 to 7 per cent behind Labour, although Thatcher herself remains the most popular leader among Britain's four main parties.

A Marplan poll for the *Guardian* gave Labour 38 per cent putting it seven points ahead of the Conservatives. The *Daily Telegraph's* Gallup survey gave Labour a 5 per cent edge.

The polls boded well for Labour's prospects of winning a parliamentary by-election being held yesterday in Newcastle-under-Lyme in central England.

Former Turkish PM on trial in Ankara

ANKARA (Reuters). — Former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit appeared in court yesterday accused of defying a law which bans him and many other former politicians from involvement in political parties.

Ecevit, 61, three times premier in the 1970s, told the court "In order to live, I have to assume I am living in a free country."

The charge stemmed from Ecevit's address on May 18 at a convention of the Democratic Left Party, founded and led by his wife Rahsan,

in which he openly stated his support.

The leader of the now-defunct Republican Peoples' Party, Ecevit was banned by the military following the 1980 coup, along with many other former politicians, from involvement in party politics.

Defending his right to support any party, Ecevit said his support for the DEP was somewhat a support from the heart and not a concrete one.

The court was tightly packed with supporters who gave a standing ovation when Ecevit completed reading his defence. The judge said he would clear the court if clapping continued.

Magen David Adom sends aid to Jamaica

By MENACHEM SHALEV. Magen David Adom, responding to a plea from the Jamaican Red Cross, will send emergency medical supplies to help flood victims on the West Indian island.

The request for assistance follows the devastating floods which hit Jamaica in June, when scores were killed and thousands left homeless. It was relayed to the Foreign Ministry by the Israeli Embassy in Kingston. El Al has agreed to fly the shipment free of charge. The aid is being extended through the International Red Cross, which does not officially recognize the MDA but nonetheless maintains de facto ties with it.

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FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Two Chernobyl reactors to start up in fall

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Two of the four reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power station are expected to begin operating in October. *Pravda* said yesterday.

Pravda quoted the plant's new director as saying the third Chernobyl unit, situated near the damaged fourth reactor, would remain out of service for some time.

The Ukrainian power station was shut following an explosion and fire in the fourth unit on April 26 which spewed radiation across Europe. Twenty-six people were reported killed and thousands were evacuated.

Moslem rebels in Philippines release nuns

MARAWI, Philippines (Reuters). — Moslem rebels yesterday released 10 Roman Catholic nuns held captive for five days in the southern Philippines, and army officials said they were confident that the group would free an American Protestant missionary also abducted last weekend.

The Carmelite nuns, seized last Friday by about a dozen armed men, returned to their convent and spoke warmly of their treatment. One said it was "better than in a five-star hotel."

Local government and military officials said no ransom was paid, but a former provincial governor and an ally of President Corazon Aquino told reporters the rebels had been given money, guns and radios.

Provincial army commander colonel Raul Aquino said he was now awaiting word from the kidnappers of Brian Lawrence, 30, who was abducted in Marawi on Saturday by another group.

France approves new controls on immigrants

PARIS (Reuters). — France's right-wing-dominated parliament has approved tough new measures to control immigration and make it easier to expel foreigners who threaten public order.

The National Assembly adopted the new immigration bill late Wednesday night with 286 members of the ruling RPR and UDF parties voting in favour and 244 Socialists and Communists against.

Thirty-three deputies of the extreme-right National Front abstained. The party, which entered parliament on a hardline anti-immigrant platform, condemned the measures as too lax.

Falling cactus kills U.S. glider pilot

PHOENIX, Arizona (AP). — A glider pilot was killed when part of a 6-metre-tall cactus landed on his sail plane after one of its wings struck the plant during a landing, authorities said.

Seth Daniels, 35, of Carefree, was landing Wednesday when the glider swerved, possibly because of a wind gust, and one of its wings sheared off the top of the cactus, said Maricopa County Sheriff, Jay Ellison.

The top of the cactus fell into the cockpit, breaking its dome and Daniel's neck, Ellison said.

Malaysia to try two men for insulting Moslem

KAJANG, Malaysia (Reuters). — A Malaysian court ordered two New Zealand Christian missionaries to stand trial yesterday on charges of hurting the religious feelings of a Moslem.

Grant Terrance Nesdale, 28, was ordered to stand trial for uttering words abusing Islam to businessman Mohammed Mahmood last May.

His compatriot, Julian Mary Miessen, 27, was ordered to stand trial on an amended charge of deliberately wounding Mohammed's religious feelings by "nodding and smiling approval of words spoken by Nesdale."

Boy sues U.S. school for not halting bullying

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters). — A 10-year-old boy and his mother have sued San Francisco school officials and pupils for \$351,000 in damages because of classroom bullying.

Jason Reilly said pupils taunted and punched him every day and his teacher said it was his own fault. The school district had no immediate comment.

Pentagon punishes fraudulent dealer

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Defence Department has cracked down for the third time in 12 months on a major contractor, suspending Litton Industries from any further work for the Pentagon.

Litton, the 19th largest U.S. defence contractor with \$1.5 billion in shipbuilding contracts last year, was suspended Wednesday after a \$6.3m, fraud indictment on Tuesday involving overcharging on radar and radio equipment for the U.S. Navy.

The navy said Litton's current contracts would be honoured during its indefinite suspension. But it said the contracts would not be renewed and no other new business would be awarded to Litton until the suspension was lifted.

Marcos reported willing to hand back \$213m.

ZURICH (Reuters). — Former Philippines president Ferdinand Marcos is willing to return \$213 million held in Swiss bank accounts to the new government of President Corazon Aquino, a lawyer for the government said yesterday.

Lawyer Moritz Leuenberger said provisional agreement had been reached with Marcos's lawyers on the return of the money. But he stressed that the sum did not represent a final settlement and said negotiations were continuing.

"This is what we have found so far and we want it transferred as soon as possible," Leuenberger told reporters. "We are sure there is more and we want it too."

SEIZED. — Italian police said yesterday they seized 1.5 tons of hashish hidden under swordfish in a refrigerator truck, and confiscated a yacht that smuggled the drugs from Morocco.

Left to right — Mrs. Edith Tessler, Mr. Rudolph Tessler, Rabbi Ch. D. Keller, Dean of the Telshe Yeshiva of Chicago, and the Honourable Thomas R. Pickering.

As part of the 10th Anniversary Celebrations at Laniado Hospital in Netanya, thousands of visitors and local residents participated in the Cornerstone Laying Ceremony of the new Rudolph and Edith Tessler Nursing School Building.

The Tesslers of Chicago, Illinois, benefactors of the Sanz Medical Center, were joined by the U.S. Ambassador, the Honourable Thomas R. Pickering, who announced the participation of the U.S. Government in the project as part of its Aid programme.

More than 100 graduates of the Nursing School are already serving as registered nurses, not only in Laniado Hospital, but in major medical centres in Israel and abroad. (Communicated)

Palestinians deadlock over policy on Jordan

TUNIS (AP). — A meeting of Palestinian leaders was reported deadlocked yesterday over the PLO's policy towards King Hussein following his closure of Fatah offices in Jordan.

A Palestinian source insisting on anonymity said the leaders meeting since Tuesday under the chairmanship of Yasser Arafat have been unable to agree on a policy towards Jordan to be adopted by the entire Palestine Liberation Organization.

The source said the leadership was split between a radical demand to break all PLO relations with Jordan, and a moderate proposal to submit the dispute to a meeting of the Arab League.

"They have not even been able to agree on the status of their own meeting," the source said.

Official PLO spokesmen have issued conflicting statements on whether the leaders present in Tunis constituted the PLO Central Committee, the PLO Executive Committee, the Fatah Central Committee, or a combination of all three.

The leaders are likely to produce some kind of statement by the weekend "once again papering over their differences," said a western diplomat. But he doubted they would make any real progress towards a joint position on relations with Jordan.

Bush is 'welcome to visit Syria'

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies

PARIS. — U.S. Vice President George Bush is "welcome" to visit Damascus, Syrian Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam told a press conference here yesterday.

"If Bush wants to visit Syria he is welcome," Khaddam said in response to reports of a possible surprise visit to Syria by Bush during his coming tour of the Middle East.

Meanwhile, in Washington, diplomatic sources said that King Hussein may arrange the brief sidetrip to Damascus for Bush during his visit to Jordan.

Hussein has been pressing strong-

ly for a meeting between Bush and Syrian President Hafez Assad for several weeks, the sources said. Assad is said to be prepared to receive Bush.

Any such meeting would be seen as an important step in improving U.S.-Syrian relations. But White House officials said that the vice president had not yet reached a final decision on the matter. Publicly, the vice president's office is saying only that Bush has "no plans" to visit Syria — only Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

He leaves Washington on July 25 for a 12-day tour of these three countries.

DFLP wants dead buried in Jerusalem

SIDON (Reuters). — A Palestinian group said yesterday it would release the corpse of an Israeli soldier to the International Red Cross if Israeli buried dead Palestinian terrorists "at home... in holy Jerusalem."

A statement by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said it had rejected a reported Israeli offer to hand bodies of dead Palestinians to the group in Lebanon in exchange for the corpse of Samal Samir Assad.

"We are ready to hand over the Israeli soldier's body... in return for the Zionist leaders' agreement to move home the remains of a number of our leaders killed by the Zionist enemy abroad, for burial in Holy Jerusalem," said the statement issued in Sidon.

Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy has said that Israel has yet to determine if Assad, captured by the DFLP in Lebanon in 1983, is alive or dead.

Call for ties with Lebanese Druse

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Knesset Correspondent

Israel should establish closer ties with the Lebanese Druse South Lebanon Army commander, Gen. Antoine Lahad told members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee who toured the security zone in South Lebanon yesterday.

The MKs were also told that the interest of the Druse the Shi'ites and the Christians in preventing the Palestinians from growing too strong in South Lebanon, had brought about a temporary alliance between them, with the Sunni Moslems and the Palestinians on the other side of the fence.

Lahad's call surprised committee members, as Israel's relations with the Lebanese Druse community have not been very friendly since the

Lebanon war. The SLA commander voiced concern about the gradually tightening hold of the PLO on Sidon, which is north of the security zone controlled by his forces. He noted that it hampers his overland communications with Beirut and the north.

The MKs were shown the new port of Nakoura, which Israel built for the use of the South Lebanese. They were told that the port allows the population of the south to enjoy unhindered trade and travel links with Beirut and Cyprus. It can handle freighters of up to 1,500 tonnes.

The SLA foils an average of 90 hostile acts against targets in the security zone every month, the MKs were told. During their visit two attempts to infiltrate car-bombs into the zone were checked by SLA roadblocks.

Top Kremlin team ends visit to Kuwait

KUWAIT (Reuters). — A top-ranking Kremlin team ended a four-day visit to Kuwait yesterday amid signs of a fresh overture from Moscow on widening ties with Persian Gulf states.

The visit by the chief of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Konstantin Katuev, caps a flurry of contacts this year on upgrading diplomatic, arms and economic ties with Kuwait.

Mubarak: France ready to help Egypt

PARIS (Reuters). — Egyptian President Mubarak left Paris yesterday with assurances from the French government that it would help Egypt in its efforts to ease its pressing economic problems.

Mubarak then flew into London on the third leg of a European tour designed to drum up support for the rescheduling of Egypt's \$36 billion foreign debt.

At a press conference in Paris, Mubarak expressed the hope that relations between Jordan's King Hussein and the PLO would "return to normal soon," in order to move forward with the peace process.



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Immigration bureaucrats fed up with red tape

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

While many newcomers and old-timers might find this hard to believe, Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur claims that the customs authorities "are fed up with bureaucracy."

In an interview yesterday with *The Jerusalem Post*, Tsur said that the customs and the Treasury of which they are a part, are eager "to scrap the system of customs exemptions for new immigrants and want to replace it with a standing loan of between \$8,000 and \$10,000 for a five-year period."

Under this proposal, which has been raised in the past, if an immigrant stays in the country for five years, the loan would be turned into a grant. But immigrants would have to pay full customs duties and sales tax on whatever they import or buy here. Tsur said that the proposed sum does not include customs and tax exemptions on the purchase of a car, which would be treated separately.

Tsur is to hold a meeting next week with representatives of immigrant associations to discuss the proposal. "The Treasury wants to go ahead and impose it by fiat, but we have cautioned them against this," he said.

The director of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, Joe Wernick, said that the English-speaking associations have opposed this proposal in the past, because it would limit people's freedom to bring furniture and household goods when they make aliyah.

He said that the associations would support a two-track system that would give the standing loan to singles, who often can not take advantage of their import rights during the three-year period of eligibility. For established families making aliyah, Wernick said, the customs exemptions are preferred.

Tsur noted that "so many of the olim today from the West are 'exceptional cases' since they have been here for various periods of time before making aliyah or have convincing reasons for getting special consideration, for example with the import of personal computers. The customs say it is impossible to cope with so many exceptions, since their discretionary authority is limited."



Same air force, 38 years later: Veterans of Mahal - Volunteers from Abroad who served as pilots in the Israel Air Force during the War of Independence visit an air base and look at modern equipment during a return trip to the country - for some the first since the war. (IDF spokesman)

Mayors lobby for immunity 'in order to function'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

Mayors and local council leaders, long envious of the immunity from prosecution granted to Knesset members, have now decided to lobby for the same protection for themselves.

The Union of Local Authorities sent a cable this week to Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz, saying that local government leaders, "as elected officials, need the immunity in order to function properly."

Michael Almog, general secretary of the union, says that the mayors and local leaders have been deliberating on the matter for over a year now. "There have been too many cases," he says, "in which mayors have been dragged through years of torture because some disgruntled citizen decided to invent a tale of misdeeds, and lodged a complaint with the police."

A case in point is that of Ma'alot mayor Shlomo Bouhout. After three-and-a-half years of investigation into allegations of bribery and misconduct, charges against Bouhout were dropped by the Haifa district attorney "for lack of evidence."

Bouhout, perhaps naturally, is an avid supporter of the proposed immunity. Yesterday he told *The Jerusalem Post*, "The situation in Israel is such, I'm sorry to say, that if someone is opposed to you, the first

thing he does is try to bury you six feet underground. Everyone is trying to hang someone else."

"We, as mayors, are on the front line," continued Bouhout. "We issue licenses for businesses, building permits and so on. If someone doesn't get what he wants, he immediately starts gunning for you. If we don't want any mafiosi running our towns, we've got to do something to protect our mayors."

"Look at Azulai," added Bouhout, referring to Ashdod mayor Arieh Azulai, who was held in custody and is being investigated on charges of bribery. "He was in jail for 10 days. How can he run a city now?"

"Utter nonsense," responded Shmuel MK Mordechai Virshupski, a member of the Knesset's Interior Committee. "We should be reducing the immunity of Knesset members instead of creating a whole new status of barons and counts. Why not immunity for directors-general, tax officials and anyone else who serves the public? We'd soon have tens of thousands of privileged officials who can't be touched by the public."

Virshupski recalled the days when he was legal counsel to the Tel Aviv municipality, "and angry citizens would burst into my office every day and threaten my life." Immunity couldn't stop that anyway, he said.

Palmah fights again - for fair share in history

By LEA LEVAVI

Films, games, walking tours for youth movements and a museum are among the weapons the Palmah Generation Society is planning to use in its fight against being forgotten.

In the early years of the state after the Palmah was disbanded, the former leaders and members of the fighting organization were not concerned about how they would go down in history. They were busy building the fledgling state and their own lives.

When the Likud came to power, the Palmah veterans discovered that recognition of the central role they played in achieving Israel's independence was being eroded, with Etzel and Lehi being given some of the credit which the Palmahists thought was rightfully theirs. It was then that the society began making its voice heard.

At a press conference held here yesterday to mark the 45th anniversary of the Palmah's founding, Haim Bar-Lev - speaking as a former Palmah officer and IDF chief of general staff rather than as police minister (his current job), talked about what the Palmah had bequeathed to the IDF.

Organizationally, he said, the Palmah provided the answer to how Israel would fight against enemies who outnumbered it. The Palmah was the "standing army" of those days, and the Hagana the "reserves."

Operationally, the Palmah, like the IDF after it, trained soldiers to think for themselves and to make decisions in the field, rather than just follow orders.

In the fight against the British, he said - seizing the opportunity to criticize Etzel and Lehi - the Palmah hit only strategic targets, not individuals. "We didn't kill two sergeants in revenge the way they did."

The Palmah's case against Etzel and Lehi had been published in a booklet which youth movements would distribute in the schools next year, Palmah Generation Society chairman Nahum Sarig reported. He also said a Palmah museum was being planned on the campus of the Kibbutz Movement teachers' seminar in Ramat Aviv.

A Palmah game designed for the family to play would soon be sold in bookstores, he added, and annual youth movement excursions retracing Palmah battles and illegal immigration operations were being planned.

Memories of Palmahniks - including over a 100 women who took part in combat - were being recorded and transcribed, he added.

Editor Elencave, 75

NEW YORK (JTA). - Nissim Elencave, editor emeritus of the Argentine Jewish newspaper *La Luz* and a leader of Latin America's Sephardi community, died Sunday in Buenos Aires of a heart attack. He was 75.

Elencave was for many years director of *La Luz*, which was founded in 1931 by his father David, who immigrated to Argentina from Bulgaria when Nissim was a youth. Nissim Elencave's son David is now the paper's director.

Israeli 'Greenpeace' gets going

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

For years farmers Herschell and Shirley Benjamin fought a lonely campaign. Theirs, they said, were voices in the wilderness as they struggled to alert people to the dangers of nuclear energy.

But then came Chernobyl. Now, it seems, their fortunes have risen together with the radioactive cloud that billowed from the stricken Soviet power plant.

Suddenly, say the couple (both members of the international environmental protection group Greenpeace), people are listening to their message.

Letters of support in growing numbers, and cash donations, have been arriving at their Karkur farm, the headquarters of the nuclear watchdog group, the Israel Agency for Nuclear Information.

The Benjamins deny that they are anti-nuclear activists. "We just want the issue to be opened up so that the public can have its say," said Shirley.

But there is little doubt that the agency is the first glimmer locally of the kind of anti-nuclear environmental campaigns existing in Europe and the U.S.

In the past few months, scientists, doctors, teachers and even a naval submarine officer have joined the agency, which now publishes a regular newsletter edited by writer and scientist D'vora Ben Shaul. Organizations such as the Committee of Concerned Citizens have also indicated positive support.

Said Herschell, "Since 1981 we have tried to show a relatively small circle of people that the cost of nuclear power [in Israel] would be enormous and economically unsound, and that any accident would be incomparable in its dimensions."

"We were deeply concerned about public apathy towards the projected plans to introduce nuclear generators here, but perhaps the disaster at Chernobyl has awakened public interest."

The couple have received phone

calls from people who thought they alone were concerned about the prospective danger of atomic power, said Shirley.

"We have all sorts of people with us now, including youngsters still at school and a man of 98 who helps with research work. We are members of Greenpeace - we joined after visiting them in London - but we are not in the least political."

"We just feel that people have a right to know what is going on and what the issues are. After all, their futures depend on it."

She said there were just no answers to many major problems associated with atomic power. "If someone could come along and give us the answers to things, such as disposing of nuclear waste and ensuring there are no accidents, we would be pleased to hear them."

The Benjamins said they plan to expand the agency's activities and are hoping to bring top scientists from abroad to address public meetings.

A fund that gives out all it gets

By MOSHE KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Five years ago, a group of people in Siloni, Western Galilee, decided to organize an adult education programme for the area. They needed a little money to get the venture started.

That need money was provided by the PEF Israel Endowment Funds, Inc. of New York.

Today, more than 100 people of post-high-school age and up are studying a wide variety of subjects in what is known as the Erez programme, which last year received more than \$28,000 from the PEF.

The amount does not sound tremendous. It is unusual, however, in that it represents both the gross and the net amount designated by PEF donors for Erez, without a single cent having been deducted for overheads.

PEF overhead expenses, which in 1985 amounted to 2.1 per cent, are covered entirely out of the pockets of PEF board members. And in 1985, the PEF, with net assets of about \$27 million, applied \$6,440,011 to 492 educational, research, religious, health and other philanthropic institutions in Israel, nearly \$712,000 more than in 1984. That disbursement was out of an income of \$9,309,491, up nearly \$1m. from 1984, and in the first half of this year the PEF has already received more than \$10m. PEF has sent more than \$62m. to this country since it was founded in 1922, about half that amount in the last six years.

This steady growth explains why PEF overhead expenses, doubtless the lowest by far of any such philanthropic enterprise, rose last year from a long-time level of 1.6 per cent. To process the thousands of donations of \$25 and up it received every year, and to maintain an ongoing scrutiny of the growing number of beneficiary institutions here, the PEF has had to computerize its operations in New York, and take on additional paid administrative help.

Yet it has been able to keep its overheads low

because, says the PEF's ebullient octogenarian president, Sidney Musher, "we've never had a fund-raising event or a publicity director."

Musher himself is a volunteer, as is Rabbi Philip Goodman, who investigates institutions applying to be placed on PEF's beneficiary list, and, if they are accepted, sees to it that they comply with PEF's standards.

Goodman, who settled in Jerusalem 10 years ago after 32 years as executive secretary of the New York-based Jewish Book Council of America, was recently elected a PEF vice-president after some years as trustee. He said he is now dealing with more than 600 organizations in Israel - the nearly 500 that last year received PEF funds, and others seeking to be placed on the organization's list or to remain on the list in spite of failure to comply with one or another of PEF's standards.

In order to be listed, an institution must be a duly registered *amuta* (voluntary association), submit an audited financial report, and make its books available for PEF inspection.

Goodman's work takes him to institutions all over the country - not only on inspection trips, but also to show present or prospective benefactors where their PEF money is going or will go.

PEF beneficiaries last year included the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, which received \$761,520, the Pardes Foundation for Jewish Studies (\$162,400), the Dental Volunteers for Israel (\$48,791), Ezeret Adat project for aged indigent Yemenite Jews in Jerusalem (\$19,970), Rape Crisis Centre (\$4,625), and Prisoners' Aid Society (\$3,000).

Since Operation Moses at the end of 1984, PEF has given more than \$150,000 of its own funds, in addition to earmarked donations it received, to various organizations and institutions working with Ethiopian Jews in Israel.

Knesset Spotlight / Aryeh Rubinstein

Stormy debate on yeshiva army exemptions

Aguda MK Menahem Porush yesterday excoriated the Likud and the Alignment for not having voted down Geula Cohen's motion to end the army deferment of students in non-Zionist yeshivot, whom Cohen had dubbed "enlistment refusniks."

Interviewed on Israel Radio about Agudat Yisrael's threat to leave the government, Porush cited that case as an indication of the coalition's contemptuous attitude towards yeshiva study, which he called the heart and soul of the Jewish people.

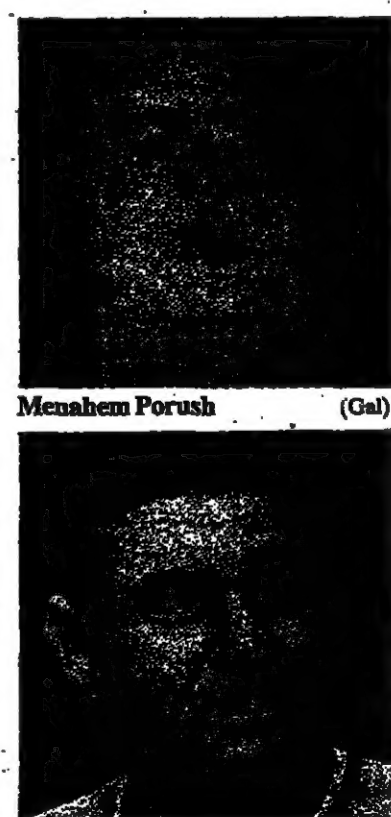
Actually, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's reply to Cohen, last Wednesday, was almost all that Porush could have asked for. The deferment of yeshiva students goes back to the days of Ben-Gurion, he said, and nothing new had occurred to justify any change in policy.

Rabin's sin, in Aguda's eyes, is that he nevertheless agreed that the motion go to the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. But there, it may be safely predicted, the matter will not be taken up before November, and even then the debate will be followed by a decision to retain the status quo.

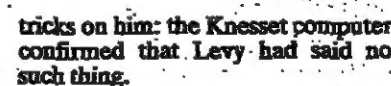
The real action on the subject took place on Monday in the Finance Committee, in a stormy discussion of the motion of Ya'acov Yosef (Shas), of last April, to raise the mortgage loans granted to yeshiva students to the level of those given to discharged soldiers. The difference between the two is NIS 6,200 (NIS 13,300 as against NIS 19,500).

Yosef's arguments were that deferment is no exception, that most yeshiva students begin their army service by the age of 25 (he did not say how long they serve), that only in isolated cases is service deferred for many years, and that they are forbidden to work.

Yosef's Shas colleague, Shimon Ben-Shlomo, took up that last point and claimed that Housing Minister David Levy had said that the reason soldiers got a higher loan was that they did not earn money during their army service. If Ben-Shlomo was referring to Levy's reply to Yosef's motion, his memory was playing



Menahem Porush (Gal)



Yigal Cohen (Israel Sun)

tricks on him: the Knesset computer confirmed that Levy had said no such thing.

Committee chairman Avraham Shapira called it a "blood libel" to say that yeshiva students don't serve in the army. He surprised committee members by saying that he himself had done so. He said he could point to many ex-yeshiva students who had attained high rank in the army.

Neither Shapira nor Yosef cited any statistics to support his assertions. And, although a representative of the Housing Ministry was present to clarify points of fact, there was no one from the Defence Ministry.

Shapira asked when the state would "stop discriminating between Jew and Jew." There were Jews who marry early, have many children, and live on bread and water. They

were the "insurance policy" of the state. If the days of food rationing ever returned, would the yeshiva students be denied food?

Yair Tsaban (Mapam) noted that even those yeshiva students who do serve three years do so later than other soldiers, and therefore have fewer years of reserve duty.

The sharpest attack came from Haim Ramon (Alignment) who thought that "the disgrace" was the attempt to chip away at the special benefits awarded ex-soldiers. Last week Uriel Linn had presented a bill "to encourage *yerida*" (by exempting *yordim* visiting Israel from paying the travel tax). There was no money to enable ex-soldiers to complete their matriculation examinations, and now an attempt was being made to encourage the striking of army service, he said.

The only criterion was army service, Ramon said, and he would defend the right of every yeshiva student who serves three years to get the higher mortgage loan - after his service. He charged that the students of Yeshivat Toldot Aharon in Jerusalem ("who are forbidden to work") run the black market in Mea She'arim.

Yigal Cohen (Likud) supported Yosef's motion, but the general mood of the committee seemed to harden against it when Gideon Gadiot (Likud) walked out during Shapira's speech. He explained that the day before he had attended the funeral of his nephew, who fell in the line of duty. And he could not bear listening to another word of Shapira's.

Yosef's chances of succeeding plummeted still further when Housing Ministry representative Amnon Ashuri said that, if higher loans were given to yeshiva students before they had done army service, they would have to be extended to the minorities, too.

Shapira decided to postpone the continuation of the debate, and the vote, to another session. Maybe then he will come with the statistics he failed to produce this week.

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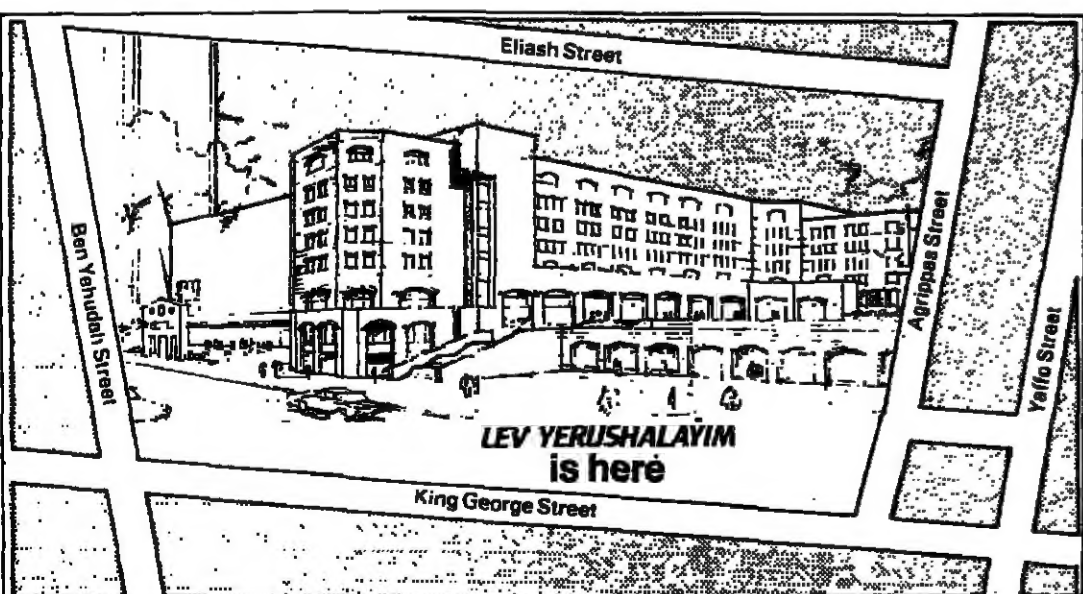
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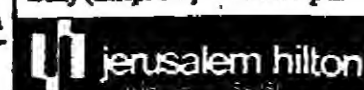
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In the Chair: Morris Borsuk

Panelists: Hertz Katz, Leon Charney, Jack Rabin, Sidney Shapiro

HAIFA: Monday, July 21, at 8:30 p.m. at the Tracklin Hall

JERUSALEM: Wednesday, July 23, at 8:30 p.m. at the Mo'adon Ha'oleh, 9 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem.

Also, presentation of Telfed Volunteer Award Mrs. Edie Navon

RA'ANANA: Sunday, July 27, at 8:30 p.m. at Ra'anana Merkaz Kitta, Rehov Hasharon

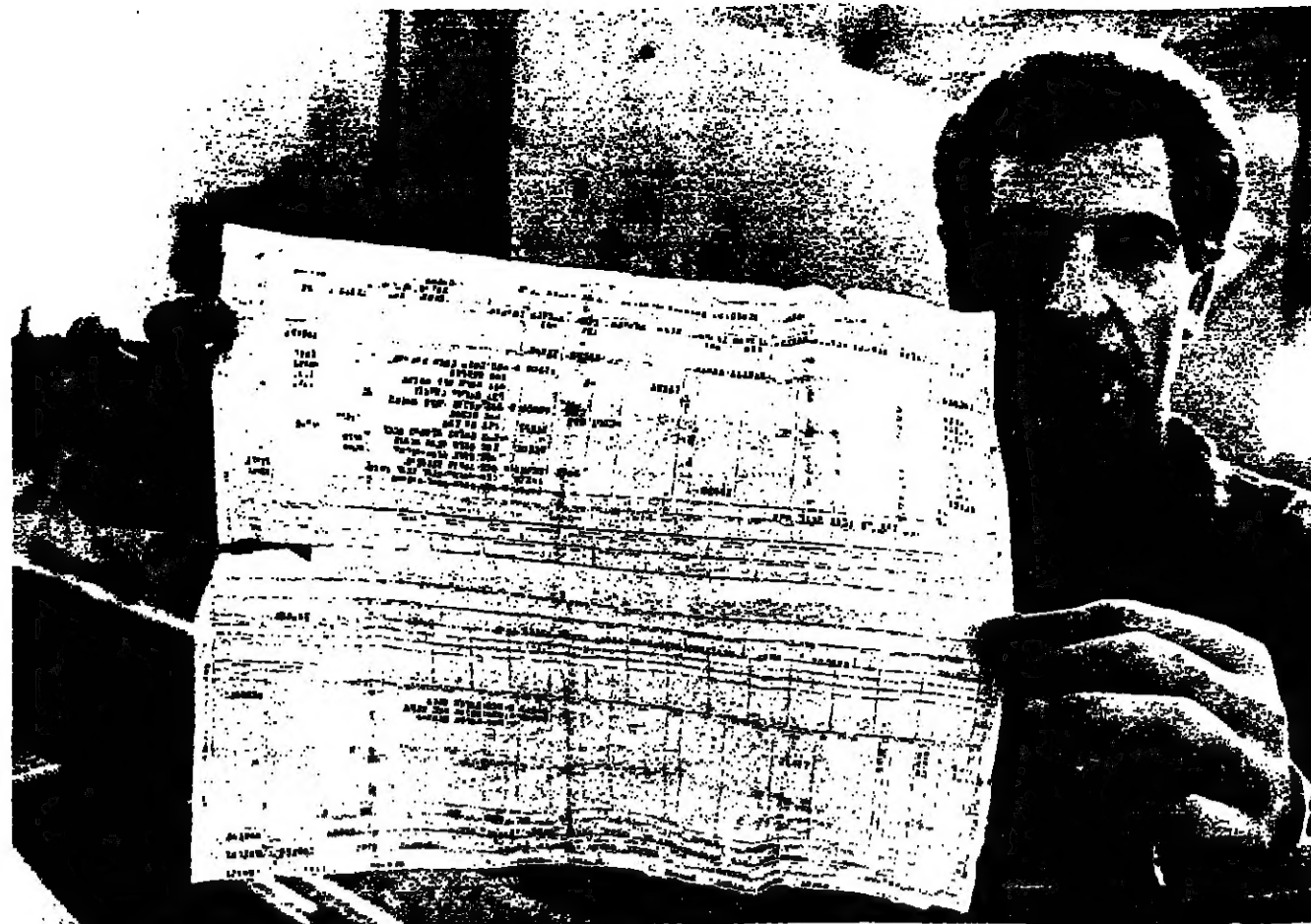
A General Meeting will follow immediately after the panel discussion.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE

02-231484

The government and the Histadrut labour federation have been talking about simplifying Israel's complex wage system, a source of constant labour conflict. The Jerusalem Post's ROY ISACOWITZ reports on the thinking of the Histadrut and the employers.

Wages: Living with the dinosaur



"The average wage slip is a bewildering maze of additions and subtractions..."

(Joel Fishman)

THE WAGE apparatus in the public sector has been virtually untouched since the mid-Sixties, when the so-called Horowitz Committee introduced the principle of "equal wages for equal work." Temporary patches were added over the years whenever the system sprung a leak, but the basic grade structure and the linkage between professions have remained.

Nobody is happy with the system, but few are prepared to hazard a guess at the Pandora's box that will undoubtedly be opened if it is altered. One of the few is Haim Haberfeld, chairman of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department, who this week proposed several far-reaching changes during a meeting with a government negotiating team. It remains to be seen whether anything will come of the proposals - and whether they are a sincere attempt to rationalise a dinosaur, or merely a stratagem for eliciting wage increases.

THERE ARE few topics in Israel more complex and more abused than wages. Most workers would be hard-put to state their exact monthly wage, padded as it is with allowances, bonuses, overtime and the odd cost of living increment. Even in a period of relatively low inflation, when wages are not increasing incrementally every month, the average wageslip is a bewildering maze of additions and subtractions, unfolding usually into a ridiculously low take-home sum.

The complexity of the system renders it open to abuse. Recently, the Treasury and the striking nurses released widely contradictory figures to illustrate, respectively, the well-being and the distress of the hospital workers. None of the figures were entirely inaccurate; what it came down to was a slogging match over details, such as whether overtime, the 13th month's salary and various other supplements had been taken into account.

The entire structure - the make-up of individual wages as well as the wage scale

system and linkage - reflects the bankruptcy of Israeli labour practices. Over the years, rather than face up to changing circumstances successive governments and trade union leaderships have preferred to fiddle, adding a new grade here, an extra allowance there.

The result is a nightmare. During the nurses' strike, the doctors and the administrative staff announced that they would demand whatever increases were won by the nurses. In the Electric Corporation, management hesitates to implement a promise of an increase to the engineers, on the grounds that it would have to fork out to the rest of the corporations' workers as well.

The Treasury was not exaggerating when it said that capitulation to the wage de-



The Histadrut's Haberfeld.

(Andre Brummann)

mands of the hospital nurses could endanger the entire economic programme. In Israel, wage settlements invariably set off chain reactions.

IN NEGOTIATING new work agreements with the public and private sector employers, Haberfeld and the union heads are not aiming at anything as extravagant as a reorganisation of the wage system. The changes they envisage are intended to redress pressing problems: such as that of workers stuck for years in low wage grades, prevented by the definition of their functions from advancing.

They propose that grade promotion be automatic after a certain number of years, that requirements be relaxed to allow workers to advance to grades previously closed to them, and that the huge mass of workers in the lowest grade be promoted immediately - in effect giving them a wage increase.

However hard it tries, the Histadrut has difficulty in persuading the employers that its interest is wider than wages alone. This time around, union spokesmen are stressing what they see as the non-wage, or social, issues, such as the demand for a minimum wage of 50 per cent of the average national wage, and the campaign for improved pensions.

The former demand is based on solid statistics. In April 1972, when the first minimum wage agreement was signed between the Histadrut and the private employers, the floor was set at about 45 per cent of the average national wage. By February 1977 it was 40 per cent, by November 1978, 35 per cent and so on, until it reached a low of 29.8 per cent in October-December last year.

In March this year, the last month for which accurate statistics are available, the minimum wage was NIS 315.95, or 31.9 per cent of the average national wage of NIS 989.10. The minimum wage in the Histadrut sector, by contrast, was NIS 351.05, or some 7 per cent higher than the corresponding wage in the economy as a whole.

THE EMPLOYERS are not particularly impressed by the Histadrut's description of the minimum wage as a social problem. It may be that, they say, but it is also a pure wage demand. Raising the minimum wage by the 18 per cent demanded by the Histadrut would cost them a fortune.

Nor are they favourably disposed to the Histadrut's campaign to reduce the work week to 40 or even 35 hours a week. That too is a disguised wage demand, they say, as it would mean less work for the same amount of money. But then the subject has never been a favourite with the private employers: they have opposed it consistently for years, whatever the economic climate.

What the employers are interested in is increased productivity, and they would like to peg that to whatever wage increases may be decided on. The Histadrut, too, is interested in productivity, being the largest employer in the non-governmental economy. But the Trade Union Department is adamantly opposed to any linkage between productivity and wage increases.

The problem of determining what exactly a wage is, occupies centre stage in the current negotiations. Specifically, the unions and the employers differ over whether gross or net wages should be taken as the base-line in the talks.

The employers argue that the wage-earner will be better off, even if he does not receive a wage increase, because adjustments of the tax brackets and the government's plan to reduce income tax will result in a larger take-home pay packet.

The Histadrut is all for tax reductions, but is doubtful whether they will be implemented. Labour leaders are not about to drop their wage demands in return for vague promises of tax reform. Consequent-

ly, they demand that all wage negotiations be conducted in gross terms.

WAGES (in gross terms) have risen substantially since their nadir in September last year, when the economic programme was at its fiercest. But to understand wage movement properly, one must go back a few years to the see-saw atmosphere of the Likud governments.

In 1981-82, wages began their climb, increasing 9.8 per cent above the previous financial year. They levelled out over the next two years, under the influence of the war in Lebanon, but did not fall. Then in 1984-85 they rose again, increasing 5.8 per cent over the previous year, and fully 16.5 per cent over 1980-81.

The big drop came in the period July-September 1985, under the present national unity government, when wages dropped 22.5 per cent below their level during the same month the previous year. The decline in October-December was less, at 16.3 per cent, and 9.9 per cent in January-March this year.

Overall, the figures for 1985-86 show that wages, which increased by 16.5 per cent in the first five years of the decade, dropped by 13.5 per cent during the first nine months of the economic programme.

Wages improved considerably during January-March, though they were still 9.9 per cent lower than their level in the same period last year. That upward trend has continued. Histadrut economists believe that, by the end of the year, they will have reached their level of January 1985.

That is enough for the employers, who maintain that no further increases are necessary. However, it is not enough for the trade unionists, who are demanding an increase over the 1985-86 level. Their opening position was an increase of between 8 and 10 per cent by April next year. Presumably, by the time the current negotiations have ended, a rise of 3-6 per cent will have been agreed on.

The drop was most acute - and the

recovery least effective - in the private sector, where wages plummeted by 20 per cent during 1985-86. That more than wiped out the edge of 4-5 percentage points over the private sector which the public sector had chalked up during the increases of the early 80s. Today, the average public sector wage is about 14 per cent lower than it was five years ago.

ISRAELI wages are still very low, by Western standards. To take just one example: in the medical field, the following average wages were paid in May this year: pharmacists - NIS 1,264; X-ray technicians - NIS 1,192; hospital nurses - NIS 1,066; micro-biologists - NIS 993; psychologists - NIS 802; physiotherapists - NIS 703; and para-medicals - NIS 627.

In the long run, the low level of wages and the crippling linkage between professions are bound to change the face of labour relations. Already, the so-called professional unions, such as the engineers and the academics, are threatening to secede from the Histadrut and make their way, like the doctors and the secondary schoolteachers, on the outside. Only the under-the-table supplements arranged by the Histadrut have kept them from splitting.

The prime complaint of the professionals is that they want their educational qualifications taken into account in the allocation of wage grades. In essence, they are saying that they do not want their wage prospects hindered by the (justifiable) fear of similar wage demands from other sectors.

When the Histadrut and Treasury representatives sit down next week to continue their negotiations, they will spare little time for the major structural problems threatening the entire wage and labour edifice. Presumably, they will all be satisfied if they can fiddle a small increase for the workers without threatening the success of the economic programme. Radical surgery will have to wait for another time.

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K ADV

The president and the national consensus

Allan E. Shapiro

THE MAJOR objective of presidential policy, in Israel's constitutional system, is to express and strengthen the national consensus. Particularly in a period in which consensus is weak — as is the legitimacy accorded to the political branches of government — this is far more than just a ceremonial role. Under these circumstances presidential activism is an unavoidable manifestation of the execution of the obligations of the office.

President Chaim Herzog is probably the most activist president in Israel's history. If his presidency is in serious trouble today, it is not because he has chosen not to isolate himself from the public issues facing the nation. Nor is he oblivious to the duty of the office to remain above the arena of partisan contention. Rather the trouble lies in the faulty conception of the consensus which is the peculiar concern of his high office.

Consensus has different meanings, varying with the political definition. It means one thing to a party leader, intent on the unity of his political camp; another, to a prime minister, whose objective is the preservation of a disparate coalition while disposing of a potentially divisive issue. It means, or should mean, something quite different, when consensus is defined by the highest symbol of the sovereignty of the state.

The consensus that it is the duty of the president to support and defend is not the product of an election's outcome. Herzog acted properly in not conferring legitimacy on Meir Kahane, despite the Knesset election results. In not including him in the presidential consultations before the choice of the prime-minister designate, in not attending the Kach convention, and in speaking out

against racism as expressed in Kahane's platform, Herzog was, in effect, appealing to values that stand beyond any popular referendum.

Israel does have a national credo, summed up in the necessarily vague notion of the nature of free government and in the yearnings of national mission, rooted in the messianic traditions of the nation. Just as this cannot be dependent on the outcome of an election, it can neither depend on the vote of a cabinet, even that of a national unity government.

That is why Herzog's demand that the cabinet vote on the Justice Minister's recommendation for a pardon in the Shin Bet matter struck such a false note. It was further compounded by his pointing to the amount of favourable mail his exercise of presidential clemency evoked as though this proved the correctness of his action, as against the criticism of the press, putatively unrepresentative of the country.

When a discretionary action of the president is based on some sort of popularity contest or plebiscite, something very serious has occurred to the stature of the presidential office. True, the cabinet vote seemed insurance against a charge of partisanship but it was no insurance against a lack of statesmanship.

THIS IS not the time or the place to argue the merits of the presidential pardons. But the manner in which President Herzog chose to defend his action is the most convincing evidence that he proceeded on the basis of presumptions inconsistent with the nature of his office.

Not only did he rely on political and popular approval as if they were equivalent to the national consensus. He also elected to argue the merits of his action in public, an action of doubtful propriety when concerned with the exercise of the power of mercy. In so doing, he displayed a parochial bias in respect to the important value judgments involved in the pardon issue.

The national consensus is not the exclusive property or concern of any establishment. That the incumbent president made his first career in the military is a biographical fact. But that fact becomes an encumbrance when it blinds the incumbent to the presence of issues other than those encompassed in the institutionalized version of national security. That "hysteria" Herzog so decried, that "spooks revelry" he sought to end, were no more than the troubled rumblings of an awakened national conscience. Herzog's defence of the pardon play revealed not only a lack of logic but, more importantly, a lack of sensitivity. It reflected a lack of vision beyond the limits of his personality.

This appears to be a congenial weakness with President Herzog when dealing with matters that stir his most personal, intimate loyalties. It leads him to conjure up false opposites and to take sides on the basis of his instinctual bias. In the Shin Bet affair, he has, in effect, subscribed to the notion of a conflict between national security and the rule of law. In the realm of faith, he has taken sides with "religion", against the way of life that the "religious" call "secular".

The vocation of the presidency is the surmounting of these false opposites within a higher unity, which is the true national consensus.

The writer is a political scientist.

IT IS NOT edifying to see President Chaim Herzog criticized in the press for his role in the Shin Bet "pardons package." That consideration alone — the inevitable debasement of the presidency by casting it into a raging controversy — ought to have deterred Mr. Herzog from acting as he did during that strange nocturnal drama three weeks ago.

But he was not deterred. He waded into the affair with his eyes open, fully conscious — and blithely oblivious — of the storm he was about to unleash. Now it is left to the High Court of Justice on one plane, and, yes, to the press on another, to salvage the constitutional standing of the presidency from the inroads wrought by the incumbent.

Mr. Herzog himself, meanwhile, having blundered badly, subsequently succumbed to the natural temptation to defend his action. He even took rhetorical advantage of last week's terrorist landing near Rosh Hanikra to whip up public support for his partisan position on the Shin Bet affair.

But I am still naggingly troubled by two earlier aspects of Mr. Herzog's sally into the political maelstrom: one on the previous night, the other the morning after.

During that night of bizarre comings and goings, the president was reported to have said he would grant pardons only if the inner cabinet and the attorney-general backed him. On the face of it, a noble enough condition.

But Mr. Herzog neglected to take care of the most basic and obvious rider to that condition. He did not trouble to ensure that the neophyte attorney-general, Yosef Harish, knew of the existence of a lengthy learned opinion written by his predecessor, Yitzhak Zamir, barring a president from exercising the prerogative of pardon in such circumstances.

Even if — a far-fetched hypothesis, for the sake of the argument — all the other actors in that nocturnal drama did not know of, or had forgotten about, Professor Zamir's opinion, Mr. Herzog must have been aware of it. After all, it had been addressed

The use and misuse of pardon powers

David Landau

and delivered to him barely a year earlier.

There appear to be two possible explanations, neither especially favourable to the president. Either he persuaded himself to assume that Attorney-General Harish, four days on the job, knew of Zamir's opinion; or he persuaded himself not to think about it.

If the former, then all that can be said is that the assumption had no justification (as Harish himself sheepishly conceded later) and the president had no business making it. He could have slowed the undignified dusk-to-dawn scramble to give Harish — not noted for speed — time to study and think.

If the latter, then all that can be said is that Mr. Herzog's self-confident certainty that he was saving the nation drove him to acquiesce in an act of disingenuousness. (Harish's *ex post facto* rejection of Zamir's opinion is hardly relevant.)

BY THE NEXT DAY it was clear that the president had indeed been carried away on waves of delusion. Rationalizing what he had done, he told the nation that there were moments when a president, embodying in his august office the very essence of the state itself, transcends all three branches of government — the legislative, the executive and the judicial — and makes a bold decision on behalf of the nation.

He even sought to invoke some hoary *obiter dictum* of Justice Agranat to support this newly enunciated, entirely unsubstantiated constitutional principle.

IF THE PRESIDENT of Israel were permitted on occasion to transcend



President Chaim Herzog explains to the press his decision to pardon Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom.

(Rahamin Israeli)

the judiciary, we would not now be undergoing the embarrassing High Court proceedings in which Mr. Herzog's action (although not his motive) is being subjected to judicial review.

But leaving aside the legal aspect, Mr. Herzog would have done well to re-read Chaim Weizmann's thoughts on the presidency before attempting to arrogate to the office powers that it was never designed to possess.

Ideally, perhaps, he should have studied Weizmann's bitter but realistic comments before he agreed to stand for the office.

In so agreeing, he impliedly undertook to abandon both politics and the private practice of law for the duration of his tenure. In this affair, however, badly advised by top-flight politicians and lawyers, Mr. Herzog conducted himself like the politician-cum-lawyer that he himself once so successfully was.

How otherwise to understand the tortuous justifications of the altogether irregular use of the presidential pardon?

Mr. Herzog's apologists cite the earlier use of the pardon to free some of the terrorists exchanged with Jibril in 1984. That, too, they argue, was an irregular use of the power of pardon — out of jail and out of the country. There was no question of pardoning them on the merits of their case. No one was suggesting that they deserved to be pardoned; that the normal judicial and penal processes ought to be waived for them.

In the Shin Bet affair, on the other hand, this was precisely the position of one camp in the government and the political community, while the other camp felt, just as strongly, that Avraham Shalom and his aides must face due process of law.

In the terrorists' case, the president and his pardon were employed as passive instruments; the president himself did not even pretend to be exercising his discretion of mercy. In the present case, he certainly did presume to exercise it, thereby taking sides in the current moral, legal and political controversy.

THE PRESIDENCY in Israel is almost wholly a ceremonial post. Like the monarchy in England, it can play a substantive political role only in the rare circumstance of sustained party-political deadlock. It also embraces a power of pardon for criminals which is in the realm of mercy, not statecraft. It can have a certain influence on public affairs — and Mr. Herzog has valiantly tried to exercise that influence on the issues of racism and religious intolerance.

But the influence is wielded by talking, not by doing.

If Mr. Herzog, an active and involved *bisnais* all his life, finds the role cramping, he can step down — as Yitzhak Navon threatened to do when the government of the day refused to set up a judicial commission of inquiry on an earlier occasion when one was needed.

The writer is associate managing editor of The Jerusalem Post.



The Lavi, still in the building stage in May, when it was seen by Independence Day visitors to the Israel Aircraft Industries plant.

The controversy over costs notwithstanding, the Lavi represents a singular achievement, writes The Post's

Defence Correspondent HIRSH GOODMAN

A work of genius but the doubts still linger

ON MONDAY night, in front of some 2,000 invited guests and to the music of the Air Force bands, the Lavi fighter will be publicly unveiled for the first time. Glistening white, with a blue Star of David painted on its midriff, will stand the focus of one of the most vigorous debates ever in the Israeli defence establishment and cabinet, and a flashpoint of tension in relations with the American military.

Though no other project in Israel's history has been through more stages of approval (including independent assessments by six defence ministers), and though there is no doubting the technical genius that has gone into its fulfilment, the Lavi remains controversial. For on the tarmac in front of the guests will stand a weapons system that not only represents the cumulative knowledge and battle experience of the Israeli Air Force, but whose production will consume an estimated 5 per cent of Israel's Gross National Product over the next decade.

Over \$1 billion has been invested in the development of the two prototypes to be rolled out next Monday. Prototype No. 2 will make the official debut, while Prototype No. 1, being readied for the maiden flight scheduled for late September, will remain in the background.

Lurking in the background as well, however, will be lingering doubts as to whether the Lavi programme will continue to produce the 300 fighters planned to reach the Air Force by the end of the century, or whether it will stop at the first series of prototypes.

At the heart of those doubts is uncertainty about production costs. The Lavi's prime contractor, Israel Aircraft Industries, and the Israeli Defence Ministry claim that the unit fly-away cost per aircraft will be no

more than \$15.5 million; independent Pentagon analysis projects a \$22m. unit cost price.

Israel claims that it can build 24 of the fighters and handle built-in development costs for a total of \$550m. a year. American analysts claim that the programme cannot be contained at under \$1 billion a year.

Israel insists that the \$250m. special grant awarded the Lavi by Congress will suffice. American officials are convinced that the Lavi will become the springboard for Israeli demands for increased aid at a time when foreign aid is going to be highly unpopular with Congress.

Where there is no argument between Israeli and American officials who know the technological and operational capabilities of the Lavi is that the plane is the best aircraft Israel could procure for its purposes — even if the unit fly-away cost is \$22m. an aircraft, and not \$15.5m. as claimed by the IAI.

There is also no argument that the IAI has the technical skill and know-how required for building the plane, even though over 50 per cent of it, including the engine and wing sections, will be produced by subcontractors in the U.S.

THE SMALL aircraft making its debut on Monday will not even begin to reveal the real genius of the Lavi project. This lies mainly in the fact that the Lavi is the first jet fighter in history to be built by an air force, not by civilian engineers.

From the embryonic stages of its development, pilots have been part-

ners in the discussion of each operational requirement. The seat, for example, was selected after a survey of hundreds of pilots brought to the IAI to sit in the cockpit and make their comments.

As a result, the Lavi is unique not only in its overall technological capabilities, but in the way it allows the pilot to maximize the information he has at his disposal at any given time.

Until the Lavi was designed, even in the most modern aircraft such as the F-15, F-16, F-18 and Mirage 2000, the pilot has had to rely on a little black box hung onto an airframe to provide him with an array of information he is 95 per cent incapable of digesting, no matter how skilled. The Lavi's technology includes a revolutionary process that synthesizes all incoming information, assigns priorities, and provides the pilot with only that which is vital for his mission at any particular moment.

The "priority system" that is at the heart of the Lavi has resulted in one of the world's first truly multi-mission fighters, designed specifically to answer the threats inherent in the weaponry known to be in the pipeline for the confrontation states

for the next 30 years.

Unlike other air forces, the IAF cannot afford specialized aircraft — night-fighters, ground-support and ground-attack aircraft, electronic aircraft and maritime-oriented platforms. The Lavi was designed to be all these, necessitating several basic departures in normal aircraft development.

In most development programmes, the airframe is the basis of the conception, weapon racks being considered at a much later stage. With the Lavi it was first decided what weapons the plane would have to carry to meet threats from the air, the ground and electronics, and only then was a decision made on the frame. As a result, the Lavi is essentially an aircraft built around its offensive and defensive weapons systems, integrated so as to allow pilot skill to remain a cardinal factor in maintaining Israel's qualitative superiority in the air.

THE Lavi does not have to be exported in order to make the project a viable one. Producing just 24 of the planes annually for the Israel Air Force, as planned, will provide the IAI and 4,000 engineers and technicians with work for the next 12

to 15 years. It will also keep Israel at the forefront of 21st century technology, and provide for multiple spin-offs that will themselves be exportable. This, of course, provided that the programme can be kept within the \$550m. per annum to which the IAI has pledged itself.

While doubts may be lurking in the shadows as to whether the two prototypes due to be seen on Monday will be the precursors of a family of over 300 planes, there can be little doubt as to the gigantic nature of the achievement of Israeli technology represented by the roll-out of the Lavi. The plane is cheaper, better, more ingenious and more suited to Israel's needs than anything else available on the market. It has been completed on schedule and within cost. These are facts that even the Lavi's severest critics admit to be true.

But these facts do not invalidate the question as to whether Israel can really afford to build its own fighter, no matter how ingenious and technologically advanced. Unfortunately, not everything that is desirable is economically feasible, and the Lavi will stand or fall on one consideration alone: its ultimate price.

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THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
The Graduate Programme in Biotechnology announces
The Opening of Registration for Studies in Biotechnology for the Academic Year 1986/87
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem announces the opening of a Joint Interdisciplinary Programme in Biotechnology of the Faculties of Science, Medicine and Agriculture, towards the degrees: Master in Biotechnology and Ph.D. Registration closes September 30, 1986.
The aim of the programme is to train students in the main subjects of biotechnology, with a certain degree of specialization in a specific field. Graduates of this programme will be able to carry out and direct projects in applied industrial research in biotechnology.
In general graduates with an appropriate background in the biological sciences can register for the programme. Graduates with a Bachelor's degree in the exact sciences or engineering will also be considered. In special cases candidates with incomplete prerequisites will be admitted.
Conferment of the degree "Master in Biotechnology" is contingent upon approval of the new programme by the Council for Higher Education.
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Laughing it off
Larry Lefkowitz

'Rotation' experiments in world history

IN APPROACHING the subject of the rotation agreement between the Alignment and the Likud - i.e., whether, having got used to their places around the same governmental table, it will, in the end, rotate - it is necessary to look at the precedents.

The prototype for the rotation agreement was King Arthur's innovative Round Table. Although Arthur was not concerned with rotation of governmental leadership he was concerned with equalization of power among his subaltern knights. The result, as every history buff knows, was the Round Table. No knight could complain of being relegated to the foot of the table and none could usurp the king's place at the top. A unifying if muddling factor was that the man to the extreme left of the monarch turned up at his right hand. (Some psycho-historians assert the king was left-handed, but this claim may be dismissed as revisionist.)

Our modern "round table" discussion derives from Arthur's table at which any knight was free to raise a point - so long as it was not on the end of his sword.

True, Arthur's table did not rotate, but he can hardly be faulted for that. The electric motor was an invention beyond even Merlin's capability. A tentative suggestion of Arthur's that all the knights put their collective shoulders to the wheel, failed the required unanimous vote because Lancelot had his eye on Guinevere and failed to respond, which was recorded as an abstinence. He belatedly tried to table a parliamentary motion but as the idea of Parliament had not yet come and in any event to table a motion was far easier than to motion a table, the effort failed.

The next experiment in rotation was not precisely rotation, but a stasis with a Rome-Avignon axis, at the ends of which were popes, each of whom considered himself the true pope. This medieval schism was far too great for any table to bridge. In the end the arrangement broke down as neither would agree to become assistant pope while the other was in charge, unlike the PM and Vice president in Jerusalem.

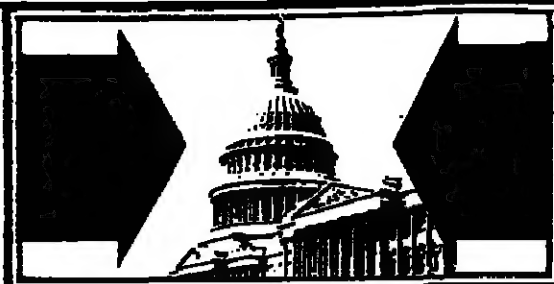
This schism also contributed to the expression (falsely attributed to Stalin): "How many divisions has the Pope?"

The terrible going-on in France in the 1780s began with a turning of the tables on Louis XVI (a round table which facilitated such a turn of events), and was thereafter followed by a series of rotations as well as giving posterity the expression "Heads will roll" which in Israel, however, is usually confined to intra-party squabbling. The constant rotations led to an increase in momentum which resulted in - yes, the Revolution. Which goes to show you can carry the idea of rotation too far, sometimes.

The Americans and the Vietnamese eschewed a rotating table but finally settled on an S-shaped one, which, although less aesthetic, did lead to an agreement that ended the Vietnam War. Although "S" is an abbreviation for both Shimon and Shamir, why should we use a "Z" again letter? And "shin" would only make a shambles of the table. A "samech" is rounder but probably neither man would agree to change his name to Siseria.

Pro-Israel lobby spreads its wings

Washington Correspondent Wolf Blitzer reports that despite the strains caused by the Pollard affair the American Israel Public Affairs Committee is hoping to extend further the scope of U.S.-Israel ties.



THE PRO-ISRAEL lobby in Washington is expanding its traditional agenda as the nature of the American-Israel relationship continues to change.

Tom Dine, executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (Aipac), has described how his organization is currently gearing up to the new challenges posed by what he called "a revolution" in ties between Washington and Jerusalem.

Aipac is still, of course, very much involved in promoting U.S. economic and military assistance to Israel. That is the group's bread-and-butter issue. It also opposes - if not always actively fights - U.S. arms sales to Arab states. But it is now clearly moving beyond those issues as U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation expands.

"Israel, more and more, is being considered an equal to the NATO countries," Dine told *The Jerusalem Post*. As a result, Aipac is exploring the possibility of supporting legislation in Congress which would formally make Israel - along with Japan, Australia and South Korea - America's "equal partners," just like the NATO allies. The benefits for Israel would be very significant.

"We're working closely with both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees," Dine said. "That's a change right there - working with those two committees." He was referring to the fact that Aipac has always focused most of its attention on four other committees: House Foreign Affairs; Senate Foreign Relations; and House and Senate

Appropriations. Those are the panels which must approve all foreign-aid legislation.

But because of the Gramm-Rudman budget-cutting mood in Washington, Dine said, "the future is not aid." The aid levels were not going to increase "unless there were a Syrian-Israel war and Israel was just flattened economically. I'm sure America would be there to help Israel out economically."

But short of that, the real future for Israel is "making sure that the economy is led by high-tech exports."

THERE IS MUCH the U.S. can do to help. This is especially true in the executive branch of the government, said Dine.

"Imagine a guy who knows the basement and the bowels of all the bureaucracies in Washington, the relevant ones - commerce, special trade representative, state, treasury, agriculture, and defense. If we know of opportunities, we can take advantage of them, and get the Hill involved as well."

Thus, Aipac has become an active

supporter of the many direct and indirect efforts to promote Israel exports, including Operation Independence, a private initiative of several prominent American Jewish businessmen. "I want Aipac to help make sure that that's a successful operation," Dine said.

Aipac was earlier very much involved in lobbying the Congress to support the establishment of the U.S.-Israel free trade area.

"We are obviously pushing the U.S.-Israel relationship closer and closer," Dine said. "What's my dream? It's a full-fledged alliance."

The Pollard spy scandal has had a damaging effect, at least in the short term. "I'm wary," Dine said. "I'm concerned that the Israelis have not come to terms with its meaning here."

Still, he believes the strains can be overcome. "I think it has caused a pause. I think it has caused some apprehension. But I do not see it shaking the American-Israel relationship."

DINE, a former State Department foreign service officer and Senate

aide, who has been with Aipac for five years, was quite critical of Israel's involvement in the Pollard affair. He was also personally angered by the Pollard affair. "A criminal act was committed - treason against my own government. And in this case it's a Jew."

He expressed the hope that the final unresolved aspects of the case would be settled quickly, so that the U.S.-Israel relationship could bounce back to normal and then continue to expand.

IN LOOKING BACK over the past few years, Dine suggested that a turning point in the American-Israel relationship occurred in December 1982, when Congress, on its own, appropriated an extra \$200 million in assistance for Israel, despite the active opposition of the Reagan administration. That congressional action, which followed the acronymy of the 1981 Saudi Awaas surveillance aircraft battle and the subsequent strains of the Lebanon War, sent a powerful signal to the administration. Israel's standing on Capitol Hill was seen as very solid; and as a result, the administration moved to

strengthen ties with Israel in the military-strategic arena.

"I think the future is the 'Natoization' stuff and enhancing Israel's economic opportunities," Dine said.

Aipac, in the coming months, can also be expected to promote efforts in Congress to revise the law on blocking foreign arms sales. As it currently stands, the president can push through controversial sales to Saudi Arabia and other Arab states by simply winning over only a third of the Senate.

This was dramatically underlined earlier this summer, when the Saudi missile sale was allowed to go forward even though a clear majority of senators and representatives had opposed it. But changing the existing law will not be easy.

Aipac is also quietly exploring ways to reduce the interest rates on America's outstanding military loans to Israel. An earlier effort by Democratic Senators Daniel Inouye and Bob Kasten was scrubbed after Pollard's arrest last November. That initiative, which was well on its way to being passed, would have saved Israel an immediate \$531m. But as the *Wall Street Journal* noted on July

14, there was an "unstated discomfort" among members of the Senate Appropriations Committee in the aftermath of the Pollard affair. Aipac, however, is now again testing the water to see if it might be revived in a revised form. That also will not be easy.

ANOTHER FRESH item on the Aipac agenda, Dine said, involves a two-year-old amendment by Democratic Representative Howard Berman to transfer some \$5m. a year to Israel for developmental aid projects in Africa.

"I think the Berman amendment is quite small," Dine said. "But it has so many ramifications about the dramatically changed relationship."

The idea was that Israel would be asked to help Africa - not secretly as in the early 1960's, but openly - with technology and expertise. "It's more positive, cleaner. It shows that the relationship has gone from rhetoric and sentiment and pity to real cooperation. And that's so exciting."

Dine also insisted that a closer American-Israel connection would actually promote the Arab-Israel peace process.

"If the relationship is dangling, if it's not close - filled with contention and contempt - no Arab is going to say it's worth it to make peace with Israel. They'll say, 'Let's get back to the salami tactics.'"

But in the process of expanding its traditional agenda, Aipac has upset some influential people in the U.S. and Israel. There has recently been criticism of its style, growth and policies - a subject which will be discussed in a further article.

Calev Ben-David on the struggles of the aliya activists

Rebels with a Zionist cause

attendance at the conference said they were in favour of promoting aliya, it was obvious that the creation of a Magshimim federation was an idea which made many establishment leaders nervous; the Americans were nervous because such a movement naturally demands aliya from its members, and the Israelis, because it would break the traditional structure of political party representation in the Zionist movement. Ruth Popkin, president of Hadasah, complained that the proposed "autonomous" status of the Magshimim had not been clearly defined, despite the fact that Young Judea, the youth movement of her own organization, had participated in drafting the Magshimim resolution.

IF, BY dropping the autonomy clause, Popkin and other establishment leaders hoped to exercise some measure of control over the Magshimim movements, they may have badly miscalculated. The reaction of Magshimim leaders to the conference's results was strongly negative, and there are rumblings that indicate a growing desire to have the Magshimim federation exist independently of the established Zionist movement.

"From the Magshimim point of view, this was a great disappointment. The last chance to revitalize and bring some fresh air into the system on the issue of aliya was lost," said Avraham Duvdevani, director of B'nei Akiva. "What we saw was the Americans taking advantage of the partisan rivalry in Israel in order to destroy every issue that involves real Zionist commitment. In this case they exploited the fact that Herut was against the Magshimim."

Herut, which like the other parties benefits greatly from the representation system of the WZO, opposed the Magshimim despite the urgings of Shlomit Gravit, the leader of its own youth movement, Betar.



The settlers - as opposed to fund-raisers (M. Dekel)

"The day before the vote Herut members had said they would support the Magshimim, because promoting aliya is a central philosophy of our party. But when it came to the vote they put political interests above ideology, which they are distorting."

"We are thinking of extreme measures to react to this; even breaking away from Herut is a possibility. The Zionist congress is an impotent body, and the Magshimim doesn't need it."

Duvdevani agreed. "On the whole, the Magshimim will need to consider establishing something real outside the system. Inside, it doesn't stand a chance. I will recommend to B'nei Akiva that it back a Magshimim movement outside the WZO."

Despite such strong statements, Romy Kornblum, the official in the WZO responsible for coordinating with the Magshimim movements, feels that the situation has not yet passed the breaking point.

"I'm confident that if we and the Magshimim join forces we can overcome this crisis over the issue of autonomy," Kornblum said. "The

Magshimim should and will have a role to play in the WZO, and that is to pour new blood into the system."

But Amir Tadmor, director of Telem in Israel, was less optimistic. Since its founding in 1979, Telem has vigorously promoted the idea of a world movement of Magshimim.

"Coming out of the final evening of the conference there was a feeling that the Zionist movement in its current structure has ended its role," Tadmor said. "We are in the worst

crisis of aliya since the establishment of the state of Israel, but despite this tremendous sense of urgency these people have killed what seemed to many of us the last possible attempt to change the system from within. Many decades of the professional Zionist leaders in the Diaspora, playing musical chairs in the leadership positions, have given them the political sophistication to kill something while still talking positive about it."

"I want Telem out of the WZO tomorrow, though not all our members are convinced we should go, and we will be debating this issue in the next few weeks," Tadmor continued. "In effect, the Zionist Executive told the Magshimim to do it alone. If we do, then the Magshimim will be the real Zionist movement."

THERE has been no serious split in the Zionist movement since 1935 when Jabotinsky had the Revisionists walk out of the World Zionist Organization in a move that historians now agree seriously weakened his party's strength. "I don't think the Magshimim can be successful outside the system, though this is the possible outcome of what has happened," Romy Kornblum said. "I don't know, perhaps it would give them strength."

The historical precedent does not

disturb Tadmor. "In those days there was a real Zionist movement, while today's bureaucracy, to use the words of Abba Eban, is simply proof that there is life after death," he said. "The world movement of Magshimim will establish itself as an autonomous force simply because it's a historical necessity. The anachronistic Zionist establishment will have to deal with us, not the other way around."

Since 1948, the Zionist movement has constantly struggled to redefine itself in an effort to remain relevant to Jewish life in Israel and the Diaspora. This redefinition process reached a level of absurdity when the movement decided to allow "non-Zionists" into its power structures at a time when even the "Zionists" were not making or promoting aliya. This is what brought about the creation of the Magshimim movement, which is really an attempt to return the Zionist movement to its original goals.

If the established Zionist movement continues its present rapid decline, then the Magshimim federation can be seen as the forerunner of a new, smaller, more ideologically committed movement that hopefully will be more effective in promoting aliya. In the meantime, the Zionist establishment occupies itself with a meaningless "membership drive" that is akin to enlarging the passenger list on the Titanic.

As the obsolescent, over-crowded vessel of the Zionist bureaucracy draws nearer to the iceberg, and its leaders remain closed up in the ballroom, the Magshimim can be seen heading for the lifeboats.

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OUTGOING FRENCH Ambassador Jacques Dupont, 57, considers that there is a European peace-making role in the Middle East. He certainly does not subscribe to the notion of leaving it all up to the Americans. France's particular interest in the region, he notes, is not only a function of its good relations with both Israel and the Arab countries: the geographical proximity of Europe to the Middle East—and this applies to all EEC members—demands constant alertness to regional developments.

The French envoy is above all a realist with regard to the prospects of any European role in Middle Eastern diplomacy. Taking the most immediate issue, Dupont mentioned the high expectations for some movement towards peace arising from the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and the disappointment at its collapse.

The ambassador disagreed with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's view that the Venice Declaration is dead. He pointed out that "it is still valid as a declaration of the EEC principles that peace hinges both on ensuring Israel's security and on a political settlement of the Palestinian problem by recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians including the right to self-determination." To him, the latter made sense within King Hussein's proposed Jordanian-Palestinian framework. He thought it was eminently acceptable to Israelis who do not wish for a separate state on the West Bank.

He agreed that the Europeans had something of a problem today. In the Venice Declaration they had stipulated the PLO's association, but the demise of the agreement between Hussein and the PLO had produced "a highly problematic situation." Yet, he added hopefully, a proper reading of the declaration showed that its recommendations did not hinge entirely on the PLO, pointing out what an antithesis it was to the U.S.-stewarded Camp David peace-framework agreement, which had not evoked European acclamation.

Ambassador Dupont stressed consensus on Middle East policy on both sides of the French cohabitation power-structure. Thus, President François Mitterrand's exposition of the Socialists' stand in his address to the Knesset during his state visit to Israel in 1982 was most certainly accepted by the Gaullist government of Premier Jacques Chirac.

THE MITTERRAND visit took place in the spring of 1982, and was an historic milestone in Franco-Israeli relations. However, by the time Dupont arrived here to take up his duties in October of that year, the atmosphere between the two countries had changed as a result of the war in Lebanon. Dupont recalls that during his first meeting with Menachem Begin, the then prime minister had stressed how much importance he ascribed to improving

How a realist envoy sees the Middle East

Post Political Correspondent Mark Segal speaks with retiring French Ambassador Jacques Dupont (right), who thinks Europe should play a larger peace-making role in the Middle East.



relations with France. In that and subsequent conversations, Begin dwelt on the great role the French Revolution had played in Jewish history.

The ambassador was delighted at the remarkable improvements in relations between the two countries during his term here. There had been a flow of official visits between Jerusalem and Paris, he noted, remarking on the warm welcome enjoyed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on his recent journey to France. This reflected the close relationship between the two countries' leaders: the personal friendship between President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Peres was well known.

He was impressed by the deep interest in France evinced at all levels of Israeli society. There were not that many countries where the leaders of both the main parties were equally Francophile, he remarked happily, and he recalled that he and his wife Marie-Paule, and their two children, Stephanie, 17, and Alexis, 12, have made many friends during their four years' stay in Israel.

DUPONT'S birthplace, the medieval city of Troyes, 160 km. east of Paris, is well known as the home of Rashi. He speaks proudly of his own family's peasant origin, and of having discovered documents in the local municipal archives tracing it back to the 10th century. Many of his relatives on both sides are still farmers and it was his paternal grandfather who made the break, going to work in a textile factory in order to enable his father to complete his law studies. They managed to survive the German occupation during World War II, when a number of their Jewish friends were deported.

In 1947, Dupont went to Paris to study political science at the Sorbonne. Then he was admitted to the elite National School of Administration, which also numbered former presi-

dent Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac among its graduates. He did his army service in Germany in 1954/5 and then joined the French colonial administration in Morocco. He worked as a district commissioner in an outlying region, and witnessed the last year of French colonial rule and the bloody transition to Moroccan independence. That was his initiation into terrorism.

Returning to Paris, he was integrated into the foreign service, and worked on the Moroccan and Tunisian desk, with special responsibility for France's still sizeable educational presence in those two countries. This job kept him in Paris until 1958, when he witnessed the return of De Gaulle to power.

He was then sent on his first overseas assignment, as second secretary at the Washington Embassy, where he stayed until 1962. Then came nine months as first secretary in Athens during the upsurge of Greece's political disturbances, which he ascribes in part to the malevolent influence of the late Queen Frederika. The most momentous event for him in Athens was meeting his Toulouse-born wife, who was on a Greek holiday.

In 1963 he was transferred to the Rome Embassy, where he served as political officer, witnessing the initial changes in the Italian political system, with the breakthrough to the centre-left coalition. His four years in Rome left Dupont with very pleasant memories of Italy, for it was the pre-Red Brigade period, and his work place was at the imposing Palazzo Farnese, which houses the French Embassy.

IN 1967 he was sent to South Vietnam, with which France did not have full diplomatic relations: he served as head of the cultural mission at the consulate-general.

His two years in Saigon were very eventful. French cultural influence



French President François Mitterrand addresses a meeting in the Knesset's Chagall Hall during his 1982 visit. The trip was an 'historic milestone in Franco-Israeli relations.'

(Zoon 77)

was still residually strong from the period of colonial rule. He was responsible for 480 French teachers working in five big lycées spread throughout the country.

It was a hazardous assignment. Dupont recalls an inspection tour during which an uncomfortable Air Vietnam flight took him right into the Denang battle-zone. Things be-

came very dangerous as the months wore on, and his wife was sent back to Paris.

He recalls the particularly frightening experience when a Vietcong shell blew off the roof of their house in Saigon.

Recalling his Vietnam experience the French diplomat says: "It was not then at all obvious that a Communist victory was inevitable. After all, there was such an imposing American presence there—at least half a million men. We never imagined they would withdraw as they did and leave the South Vietnamese to their fate."

Talking about the internal collapse that preceded Vietnam's conquest by the Vietcong, Dupont gave as an example of the pervasive corruption the insidious attempts to influence him over the *baccalaurat* examination results, which he as head of France's cultural mission would issue. "They did not exactly offer outright bribes, but relatives of the candidates would proffer all kinds of gifts in order to influence results."

DUPONT MISSED the 1968 upheavals in France, but was back in time for the resultant departure of De Gaulle and his replacement by Pompidou in 1969. For the next four years he was deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's press and information services, his duties focusing on its external department. This entailed much foreign travel, and involvement in the *Agence France Presse*, as well as the initiation of Cyprus-based Radio Monte Carlo, which is no longer directly run by the French authorities.

In 1973, he was sent to Tunis as No. 2 at the Embassy. He speaks of his nearly four years there as a fascinating period, affording him the opportunity to get to know President Habib Bourguiba quite well, and to travel through the neighbouring Maghreb countries, especially Algeria.

In 1976 he took up a similar post in Moscow, remaining there until 1979. This was a dramatic change of environment for him after having served most of his career in Mediterranean countries. The Duponts were lucky to be able to live in an apartment in the French Residence, originally a tsarist mansion.

They managed to see various parts of the USSR, particularly enjoying visits to Soviet Asian republics such as Armenia and Georgia and ancient sites like Samarkand. But there were also well-preserved old cities nearer Moscow, like Vladimir, that were well worth a visit. The usual procedure for travelling was to submit a routine notification to the authorities and to Intourist. "They would never give you a direct out-of-bounds reply, but would advise you that there was no hotel accommodation available in the particular destination you had mentioned in the application."

As diplomats, their contacts with Russians were restricted to people such as the journalist Viktor Lewis.

AT ONE OF his farewell receptions here in Israel, tribute was paid to Ambassador Dupont's helpfulness to refuseniks during his service in Moscow. He does not go into much detail, only remarking that the valuable ikon in his possession was the gift of the Jewish family he helped to leave Russia. They now live in the United States.

There is one sad case he remembers: that of an Armenian who managed to slip into the Embassy past the Russian guards at the gate. He wanted an exit visa for France, and he stayed in the building for some weeks. He finally gave up when his family came from Soviet Armenia to beg him to leave. "We were assured by the authorities that he would not be punished, but we heard nothing about him after he left," Dupont relates.

Towards the end of his term in Moscow, Dupont served as chargé d'affaires for a few months. It was then that he was called into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to meet the formidable minister, Andrei Gromyko. He was advised that the planned state visit of President Giscard d'Estaing would have to be postponed because of the illness of Secretary Brezhnev. Gromyko assured him that Brezhnev really was sick.

This bombshell made headlines at the time, and as it turned out Gromyko was for once telling the truth. Giscard's trip took place later that year after Brezhnev recovered.

By then Dupont was back in Paris at the Quai d'Orsay where in January 1980 he became deputy director for political affairs, focusing on European political cooperation. This post he held until his assignment to Tel Aviv in late 1982.

JACQUES DUPONT emphasizes that cultural relations between Israel and France have been as good as their political ties. Activities have expanded, with the opening of the Alliance Française centre in Jerusalem, and he estimates that there are as many as 400,000 francophones in Israel. Thousands studied at language courses provided by the French cultural centre for the Greater Tel Aviv region, with smaller centres working in Haifa and Beer-sheva.

However, he concedes, trade relations are not as good as they should be. "I did not do as well as I had hoped in this area. Further efforts will be left to my successor. It appears that the big French companies are not too interested in the Israeli market. This is partly due to fear of the Arab boycott, and we have done our utmost to combat such fears."

A question about the mooted sale of a French nuclear energy plant to Israel brought the reply that the Embassy "is out of that picture."

For years, Dr. Leon Zelman, director of the Jewish Welcome Services of Vienna, has worked to encourage Jews to visit Austria, where Zelman made a new life after surviving Hitler's death camps.

Now, following Kurt Waldheim's election to the Austrian presidency, Zelman finds himself in an ambiguous situation.

"My first real confrontation with the Waldheim problem came when he said in an election broadcast that during the war he had only done his duty," Zelman said. "Then it became clear to me that there was something awfully wrong with the country, and that he was giving absolution to all former Nazis."

"But I also feel a moral obligation to my country," he added. "I owe Austria my recuperation. It is a country that must not become *Judenrein*. I won't stand idly by and see Hitler's work completed."

Zelman was born in a Polish shtetl in 1928 and later moved with his family to Louz. His parents died under German rule in the ghetto, but he and his brother were among the group of youngsters who enjoyed a measure of protection by the head of the *Judenrat*, Haim Rumkowski. In July 1944, however, the two youngsters were shipped to Auschwitz on the same transport as Rumkowski.

Zelman's brother died, but Zelman lived to take part in a death march to the Mauthausen camp in Austria in March 1945. From Mauthausen he was sent to build underground bunkers at Ebensee.

When the American liberators arrived on May 6, 1945, many of the emaciated prisoners could no longer digest the food that generous GIs showered on them; the food literally killed some of them.

"It was my luck that I was found under a pile of corpses and was too weak to walk," Zelman said. "Thus I didn't overeat—and lived."

Weighing only 36 kilos, he woke up in a clean hospital bed in Bad Ischl. "At first I didn't know my name, but the Austrian women nursed me well—either out of love or fear of the Americans."

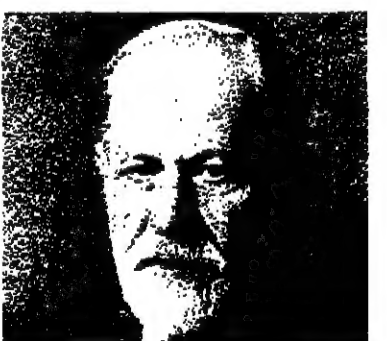
LEON Zelman, then 17, was not allowed to go to the U.S. because he had contracted tuberculosis in the camps. He was instead chosen to study for the *matura* matriculation in Vienna, until he recovered. He became part of a group of about 400 young camp survivors, mostly orphans, whom Austrian authorities cared for. Chancellor Leopold Figl, himself a veteran of the concentration camps, took an interest in the group.

Ernie Meyer interviews the head of Vienna's Jewish Welcome Services

The end of an Austrian illusion

By 1948 Zelman had become the president of the group, which was now organized into a union of Jewish students in Austrian colleges and universities. Even today the union has about 200 members, and Zelman is still its honorary president.

"I discovered that for me Austria had a meaning, especially its rich Jewish heritage," Zelman said. He studied journalism and history and



He found himself at home in the city that nurtured Freud.

later earned a Ph.D. During these lean years, the U.S. Joint Distribution Committee and the Austrian government supported the students.

Zelman later taught in junior high schools and worked as a journalist. Having lost his entire family and his home town, Zelman found himself at home in the city that had nurtured Herzl, Schmitzler and Freud. "It was as if, by trying to live in that great tradition, I was continuing to fight Hitler," he said.

In 1975, he founded the Jewish Welcome Service, which does not welcome visitors at airports and railway stations as the name may imply, but rather seeks to promote Austria and to foster tourism. The co-founder of the organization was city councillor Heinz Nitel, who was assassinated by Palestinian terrorists in 1981. The organization has also enjoyed the support of Leopold Gratz, the socialist foreign minister who recently resigned in protest over Waldheim's election.

Zelman has lectured on the contribution of Austria's Jews to the

country. A few years ago, he organized an exhibition "The vanished world of Austrian Jewry." He also induced World Jewish Congress (WJC) president Edgar Bronfman to hold his organization's most important meeting in Vienna.

"This was a token of reconciliation and a gesture of respect for the long tradition of Jewish history in the city," Zelman said. "The conference

was a great success. I wanted it to give a boost to the city's 7,000-10,000 Jews, most of whom are not native Austrians."

AS EARLY as 1984, the WJC had some information about Waldheim's wartime activities in the Balkans. The organization questioned Zelman after Vienna's *Profil* magazine published the first allegations about Waldheim.

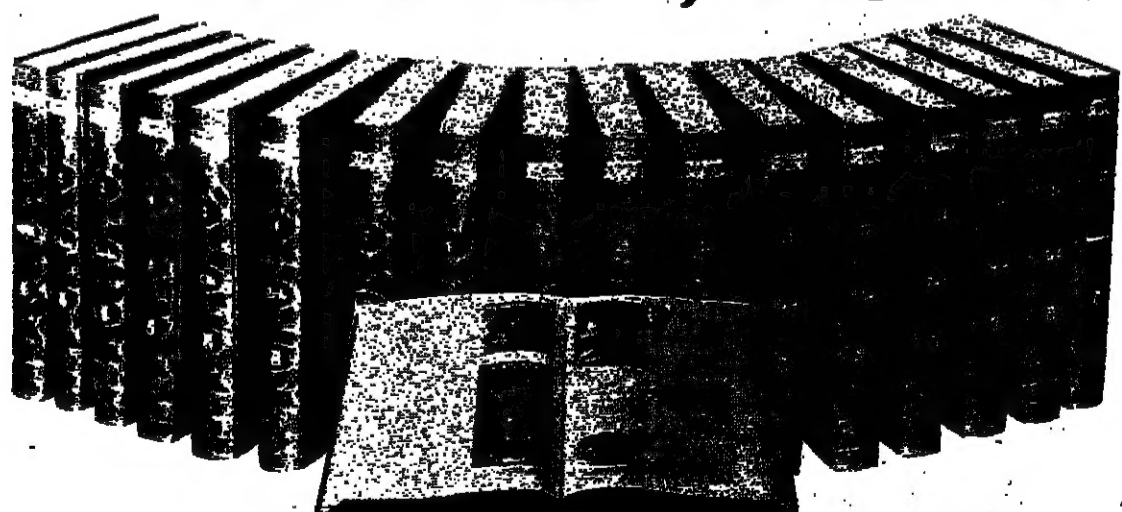
Zelman stressed that though the country as a whole gave Waldheim roughly a 55 per cent majority in the run-off election, the vote in Vienna itself was 56 per cent for Waldheim's Socialist opponent, Dr. Steyrer.

It is possible that Waldheim's election will boomerang and become a catalyst for open and fruitful discussion of the country's past, Zelman said. "Unless such development takes place, the country has lost its last chance for respectability," he said.

"Until now I was an alibi Jew, *aber ich will es nicht mehr sein* (I don't want to go on playing that role)."

With some emotion, Zelman continued: "I have lost my innocence now. I needed illusions to work for Austria, even lies—but now the truth stares me in the face. I am a tragic figure. We all live with a measure of schizophrenia."

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SINISTER SORCERER

TORA TODAY/Pinhas H. Peli

BALAM WAS not just an old ineffective sorcerer, pitifully exploited and outsmarted even by his own donkey. This is the image that might emerge from a cursory reading of the biblical text (Numbers 22:2) which is tinged with a generous dose of irony. Additional readings of the text show that Balaam, as seen also by the rabbis of the midrash in the early centuries of the common era, was a rather impressive figure. Some of them see him as the counterpart to Moses. Just as Moses was the father of prophecy for Israel, so was Balaam the pre-determined father of prophecy among the nations.

Both were granted the heavenly gift of communication with the Divine, with Balaam outdoing Moses in the mastery of magic. The other nations could not, therefore, claim that they did not receive the Tora because they were deprived of a prophet of the same calibre as Moses. They did have one: Balaam. The fact that they did not receive the Tora was not due to any lack of talented spiritual leadership among them. Balaam certainly was gifted.

Look at his oracles (ibid.), they represent some of the most beautiful poetic passages in the entire Bible. However, Balaam did not use his talents for the articulation of Tora, but instead set himself up as a "sorcerer" for hire.

God grants human beings various degrees of talent in different areas of creativity; it is they themselves who are responsible, however, for putting this latent gift to the right use. Many waste their gifts, others pervert their use. Balaam was among the latter.

Tora does not, by any means, underrate Balaam's powers. On the contrary, God himself intervenes to stop him from causing damage to Israel. From this we learn that one must not make light of the might of the enemy, when seriously considering challenging it, whether in a physical or spiritual confrontation. Jewish thought, especially the mystical thought of Kabbalah, never made light of the powers of evil threatening our world. Balaam and the powers of darkness that he represented were not to be sneezed at; they were real and mighty formidable and did all they could to outweigh the power of Moses and his world. As such, they must be confronted and should not be trusted, even when showing their "liberal" friendly faces. After uttering some of the most lofty songs in praise of Israel, Balaam proceeds to "offer" their enemies some of the most sinister pieces of advice on how to go about destroying Israel, and its "goodly tents": behind their backs, he plots their annihilation through the lure of fertility goddesses.

Balaam—a great charismatic man, a world famous sorcerer. What was he really like? What were the true values of this highly gifted prophet who could communicate with God, almost as did Moses? What made Balaam "ruin"?

Balak, the king of Moab, sent messengers to summon Balaam and hire him for his services to go and curse Israel. The messengers, a distinguished delegation consisting of the "elders of Moab and Midian," bring with them the fee of divination and the pleading of the king. Although Balaam is a renowned spiritual leader and, perhaps also, an intellectual of note, the royal messengers seem to have known beforehand that they were not going to win over the heart of Balaam on ideological or patriotic grounds alone. Only the fee could talk to this great personality and it must be paid in advance!

When the messengers from the Moabite king tell Balaam what they wish, he neither accepts nor rejects their offer on the spot. It does not seem that he had any moral qualms as to why he should go out of his way to curse a people whom he had hardly heard of before. He did inquire as to the nature of that people that he was supposed to curse, calculating his actions not at all like a man

of God, but as a trained, experienced and seemingly neutral diplomat. "Spend the night here," Balaam said to the messengers.

He used these tactics towards the messengers in order to impress upon them his worth so that they raise his fee. He did not consider what kind of tangle he was getting himself into with God.

Poor unfortunate Balaam! Could he understand what God wanted from him? First He says to him (verse 12): "Don't go with them." Then (verse 20): "If men are coming to call you, rise up, go with them, and again (verse 22): "and God's anger was kindled because he went." Don't go! Go! Why did you go? What was the meaning of these mixed messages? If this was not enough, there was still to come a more embarrassing episode on the road, as he goes out to meet Balak. It is then that God opens the mouth of Balaam's donkey involving her in an insolent argument with her own master.

The entire story seems to try to make us realize how spineless and devoid of character this potentially great man was, while being vain and boastful about his unusual talents of articulation and divination.

The contradicting orders follow one another: Don't go, go, why don't you go? deliberately. As though saying, if you, Balaam, are really as great as you think you are, why don't you make up your own mind? Why are you stalling, shirking responsibility, expecting that someone else will assume responsibility for the ugly task you are now hiring yourself out for? If you think you are as great as Moses, or even greater, you should act like he did! Your part in these stormy days of contemporary history cannot be limited to writing poetry, even if it is the most beautiful poetry.

Balaam possesses a tremendous power of articulation. He sets conditions for its use in the hire of the king. He boasts of being poet laureate, not realizing that the power of speech is not his own, but God-given. If God wants, even one's own donkey could speak!

The story of the talking ass was the subject of many a discussion in Jewish philosophical tradition. Did the donkey really talk, against all the laws of nature? The answers to the question range from the explanation in the Mishna (Avot 5.8) that the speech was "programmed" into the scheme of the "six-day-creation" just before their conclusion, late Friday afternoon, thus no laws of nature were changed when it came out, to Maimonides' suggestion that it was only in a dream that Balaam heard the donkey talking, to 20th-century Franz Rosenzweig's claim, that the laws of nature and the truth of Tora cannot be juxtaposed against one another. Hearing about the talking ass while listening to the reading of the Tora, one is sure beyond any doubt, that the ass really talks, notwithstanding all presupposition coming from other epistemological disciplines.

An addition to the "lore" of Balaam's talking ass, I heard recently from Rabbi Danny Landis, who told about the dispute between the late Orthodox rabbi Eliezer Silver and the local Jewish federation of Cincinnati, Ohio. When the dispute reached the federal court, Rabbi Silver's opponents wanted to prove to the court that the rabbi was but an old-fashioned obscurantist fundamentalist.

At one point their lawyer dramatically threw a question to the old rabbi: "Is it true that you believe that an ass could really talk?" To which Rabbi Silver answered: "Oh, yes. Now I believe it!" The Catholic Irish judge burst out laughing at the sight of the Jewish lawyer and rabbi arguing in a Cincinnati court over Balaam's donkey. The old rabbi won the case.

The Tora reading for this week is Balak (Numbers 22:2-25:9). Rabbi Peli is Blechner Professor of Jewish Thought and Literature, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

A GENEALOGIST would have no difficulty tracing the lineage of *Dynasty*. It was obviously sired by Dallas, although some cynics sneer that it is a bastard offspring of the Texan epic. We can trace its forebears through numerous fabulously rich families in the U.S., England, Canada and Australia all the way back to *Peyton Place*, the forefather of all the soap operas about the woes of the wealthy, and the sinister secrets and skeletons they have concealed in their cupboards.

I suppose that it is inevitable in free, democratic and egalitarian societies that film-makers should be concerned only about plutocrats and not about ordinary folk. Shakespeare wrote about kings, princes and aristocrats: he used the garlic-breathed *hot polloi* only to provide comic relief. I am sure that there were middle-class people in his era who thought that the times were out of joint, and contemplated suicide, but nobody was interested in them: Shakespeare wisely put his soliloquies on these subjects in the mouth of a prince.

So, today, when a plump share portfolio has replaced a handle in front of one's name as the only true test of one's nobility, we want our fantasies to be about people as unlike us as possible, people in whose presence bank managers fawn and grovel. It may well be that rape, seduction, incest, adultery, homosexuality, violence, murder, fraud, perjury and treachery are as rife among the poor as they are among the rich, but who cares about the vices of the common herd?

Perhaps the reason we are so gratified by the miseries of millionaires is that these films provide us with an answer to Sophie Tucker's boast, "I've been poor and I've been rich, and rich is better." Now we can sneer at her, "Oh yeah? Look what happened to the *Peytons*, and the *Ewings*, and now the *Carringtons*!"

Dynasty has obviously been produced according to the principles of Annie Oakley's song, "Anything you can do, I can do better, I can do anything better than you." Blake

A rich man's 'Dallas'

TELEREVIEW
Philip Gillon



J.R., not one to lavish money on his women

keeps a tight check on what's done with his hard-earned cash, then, after he dies, the widow and kids do it all in. I tell you, it's enough to put a rich man off dying. Anyway, once she had got rid of Jock, Miss Ellie obtained some Mexican help in the house and started to eat out occasionally in restaurants. Pam moved into a hotel room (not a suite) and Sue-Allen had her own cottage for a while.

The English rich are even worse off than their American cousins. The widow in *The Fountainhead* didn't have even an *au pair* to help her: after a long, busy day intruding in the executive suite, she had to do the shopping, pick up the kids, vacuum the carpets: fix up their food and attend to them for hours before she could start having a love life of her own.

BUT OLD Blake Carrington is quite a different kettle of fish. Boy, does he live it up! His house makes Buckingham Palace seem like a bedsitter. His car is so long that it takes the chauffeur five minutes to get from the front seat to the back door to open it. The table in the breakfast-

room is even longer than the car. It must be the biggest table that has existed since they chopped up King Arthur's round table for firewood. He sits at the head, with his son Stephen about a kilometre away at the foot, with his daughter half-way down. Stephen complains that the old man never talks to him: if Blake should want to do so, he would have to use a walkie-talkie. I suspect that the servants are all using skates to get around.

Dorothy Parker complained about the lover who sent her one perfect rose when she really wanted a limousine. Blake gives Crystal a limousine PLUS diamonds PLUS every single flower in the flower-shop. That's the way to treat a girl. When she says she feels like eating Chinese, no sweat, he flies her in his executive jet to that elegant and expensive chop suey joint he always patronizes in San Francisco. I wouldn't be surprised if he pitches up one fine day at that Chinese restaurant next to the filling-station in the Arava, on the road down to Eilat.

Of course, by the time they had driven to the Denver airport to get on the jet, had flown to "Frisco" and had then got from that airport to the restaurant, poor little Crystal must have been hungry enough to eat a pair of boots, à la Charlie Chaplin in *The Gold Rush*, but that wasn't Blake's fault.

Perhaps the reason that Blake is throwing the dollars around like a drunken sailor is that he is much longer in the tooth than most lovers in these soap operas. Andrew Peyton and Jock Ewing had produced a couple of illegitimate children, but that was a generation ago, by the time we caught up with them they were leaving sex to the kids. Blake's got the hots for Crystal, and he has to compete with Matthew, who's half his age.

So far we have only been intro-

duced to the characters, and have been given some hints about the story-line. When Matthew has a chance to slip Crystal one on a lovely Colorado hillside, he turns her down. Obviously he spurns her, not because he happens to be married to somebody else, but for some other reason. I suspect that those Arabs who beat him up left him impotent, and that's why he talks so slowly and strangely out of the corner of his mouth, but time will show.

We already know that Blake's daughter, Fallon, is a nympho who can't keep her hands off Mickey, the chauffeur, just like Lucy Ewing used to go for the ranch-hands at Southfork when she was young. Something is clearly very wrong with son Stephen: he drinks too much, knows far too much about classical music and is far too nice to his future mother-in-law. My guess is that he is a queer, and that's why Daddy won't talk to him.

Blake has vowed that he's going to put his family right before the wedding. We don't know when that is to be, or whether it will come off at all, but I am sure that we are in for some enthralling weeks of familial fighting.

ALL THIS thinking about money and the lovely things you can buy with it has reminded me of one of the most wonderful aspects of Israeli TV, compared to English television. We are not bombarded with endless advertisements urging us to buy-buy-buy. In England it is not only the TV, every hoarding, every empty space, every newspaper, screams at you, "Buy! Consume! Spend! Fulfill your function on the face of the earth!" The propaganda is almost tangible.

It is a great relief to be in a land where producers are reluctant to part with their wares, and only sell them under great pressure, and make no effort to pressure us into purchasing. The advertisements we have are really token obeisances to the spirit of Western culture, rather than determined efforts to turn us into dedicated consumers.

Neither by might nor by force

1. In view of the exacerbated tensions between religious and secular Jews which we have recently experienced, it is clear to us that the unity of the Jewish People in the State of Israel is currently in danger. This situation threatens both our spiritual and physical existence. Under these circumstances it is imperative to take decisive steps to lay the foundation for peaceable coexistence.

2. As a first step in altering the current climate, we call for a candid dialogue between the religious and secular communities, with the purpose of formulating a renewed national consensus on the issue of the Jewish character of the State. We reject the continued indiscriminate pressures on the part of the religious community, as well as the progressive erosion of Israel's Jewish character on the part of the secular community. Fraternal enmity is not the way of the Tora. We must strive to reach an accord which stems from mutual respect and tolerance.

3. As a prerequisite for initiating this process, we call for an immediate cessation of all one-sided initiatives for religious legislation. We do support religious legislation which non-religious members of the Knesset are willing to support for germane reasons. However, we call for a halt to all new legislation, supported by non-religious members of the Knesset because of political or coalitional agreements.

4. We appeal to the leadership of the various segments of the population to refrain at this point from attempts to erode the status quo, which has heretofore been generally accepted. We are convinced that a majority of the religious community is ready to withstand the pressures of the extremists at the fringes. We call upon the moderate majority of the secular populace and of the *haredi* populace to stand up to extremist elements who may try to take advantage of this initiative to torpedo the status quo and foil the process of dialogue.

5. Integral to democracy is the right of groups to defend their principles. We will also continue to strive for the advancement of the ethical and social principles embodied in the Tora, and the preservation of the Jewish character of the State. However, we see education as the preferred and paramount means for achieving these goals. We unequivocally reject the current practice of engaging in indiscriminate public battles over any and all religious issues, with no distinction being made between primary and secondary issues, and no assessment being made of the possible repercussions of the clash, from the larger Tora and national perspective.

The leadership of the religious community must establish a clear set of priorities, and delineate those spheres which necessitate struggle, and those which require restraint. Should we decide to conduct a struggle, we insist that certain basic rules be scrupulously observed. We reject violence, vilification, and provocation of all sorts. We also condemn battles and demonstrations, conducted under the guise of safeguarding Tora values or morality, that are actually crude vehicles for achieving other purposes.

6. We ask our religious representatives and officials to focus their legislative initiatives on the social and economic spheres. Basic principles of justice and responsibility, honesty and decency, concern for the unfortunate in our midst—all these are cardinal concepts of the Tora—and we must strive to give them expression in Israeli law and Israeli life. In this manner, religious ideals will be respectably explicated and Tora law will be granted its rightful place in the actualization of the Jewish identity of the State of Israel.

הגות HAGUT

Contemporary Responses to Topical Issues
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Special to The Jerusalem Post
EXPO '86. - Canada's transportation-themed world's fair has lots going for it, 80 pavilions, all kinds of exhibits, and above all, its setting. Vancouver, British Columbia is a charming, temperate West Coast city with green hills and mountains in the background, wide bays and inlets in the foreground. It abounds with flower-filled oases such as the 4000-dunam Stanley Park with its totem poles and picnic areas.

Now celebrating its centennial, this seaport city of 1.1 million has unusually polite citizens; bus drivers actually get out of their buses to help visitors locate restaurants in a Chinatown second in size only to San Francisco's.

The good news for Israelis planning a trip to Vancouver is that the Canadian dollar is weak, (\$1.35 - \$1.38 for 1.00 U.S.). The bad news is that this summer Americans are vacationing in North America, putting Expo accommodations at a premium. Bed and breakfast for two in a private home runs \$60 a night. All prices in this article are in Canadian dollars. Better hotels, without breakfast, cost \$150 and more.

The downtown Vancouver Ambassador Hotel on Seymour St. charges \$40 for rooms without bathrooms. Further from Expo, bed and breakfast is available for \$35. For a \$5.00 fee, the Vancouver-based accommodation finding service, Res-West, books rooms. Travel agents have Res-West's telephone number. The weekend classified ads in major Canadian newspapers also present some possibilities.

If you are already in Canada, two charter companies - Wardair and Nationalair - offer special rates between cities. Commercial Toronto-Vancouver fares are nearly \$700, but

Expo '86 in Vancouver offers a confounding choice of what to see, more than even a determined visitor can take in over several days, reports Lenore Nir.

In May I flew Nationalair for \$219 plus tax. The same flight was later advertised for \$189. It pays to check prices and read newspaper ads.

Expo's gates open at 10:00 a.m. A one-day admission is \$20; three-day tickets are \$45. Even in three days you'll only see a fraction of what's offered. Waiting on lines is the name of the game: a 20 minute wait to enter a pavilion is considered brief and occurs mainly in rainy weather. When the sun comes out, so do the crowds.

The Canada pavilion, built in the form of a huge, five-sided ship which will remain a permanent exhibit and convention centre, is separate from the rest of Expo. Located on the waterfront next to the new, luxurious, glass-domed Pan-Pacific Hotel, it is linked to Expo by Sky-

train, an overground subway. For me, the pavilion's best attraction was the excellent 3-D movie in which a train seems to run straight into your lap. Later in the film, you're sure you feel a cracked egg splattering.

To see the film, you must line up to book tickets for a showing several hours later. But if you arrive shortly before the last showing at 9 p.m., you can wait on standby and be inside within minutes.

EXPO's large grounds are divided into colour zones with a monorail, which travels from one zone to the other. The admission ticket includes monorail, skytrain, film performances, special exhibits, and the spectacular nightly display of fireworks, which Vancouver residents with season's passes turn out regularly to enjoy.

When the monorail broke down one afternoon, I walked across the fairgrounds, a 20-25 minute walk. Clowns on stilts, jugglers, high school bands, dancers and singers provided free entertainment along the way.

In three days, I didn't see half the pavilions. Israel isn't represented, unfortunately, but Saudi Arabia, with tribesmen in native dress and a Beduin tent inside, is. Although Egypt isn't represented, the Great Hall of Ramses II exhibit draws crowds to admire ancient Egyptian artifacts.

Recommended films include the British Columbia "Voyage of Discovery" movie, which contains a skiing scene where you'd swear you were racing down those slopes: the screen-in-the-round at the Canadian Pacific pavilion, and the Ontario pavilion's 3-D movie.

Apparently there is a wonderful film at the Russian pavilion, which I missed: the pavilion itself, despite a gigantic Yuri Gagarin statue, is disappointing. The same for the U.S. pavilion, although one of the gems of Expo is a three-dimensional production called "The Storyteller" about an Indian with a magic canoe, shown at the General Motors pavilion.

Less is more, even at Expo, as the Japan pavilion showed with its incredibly intricate, small-scale model of a country using all forms of transportation: trucks, trains, even bicycles. Outside the pavilion there was a 450-metre track for a high speed surface transport vehicle, but one had to wait over an hour to get on board.

Some people consider the China pavilion, with inexpensive items for sale, little more than a bazaar, but its Great Wall model is impressive. Kenya's aerial view of a safari park is interesting. Canada's Northwest Territories exhibit includes a restaurant serving caribou snacks and glacier ice for your drinks.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABBAT
 Jerusalem
 Tel Aviv
 Haifa
 Beer Sheva
 Eilat

BEGIN
 7:00 p.m.
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 7:30 p.m.
 7:22 p.m.
 7:19 p.m.

ENDS
 8:27 p.m.
 8:38 p.m.
 8:38 p.m.
 8:28 p.m.
 8:23 p.m.

Tora Portion: Balak

JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE. Friday Mincha 7:00. Shabbat, Shabbat 8:00 Mincha 7:30. Cantor Naftali Hersk, and the Great Synagogue Choir, directed by Eli Jaffe.

YESHURUN CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE. Friday Mincha 7:30. Shabbat 8:00. Mincha 1:15. 7:10. Maavir 8:25.

WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES. Conservative, 4 Agnon. Friday, Mincha 6:00 p.m. (for duration of summer) Shabbat 8:30 a.m. Dear Tora. Prof. Simon Greenberg. Hazan: Hana Rabinovitch.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE. Jewish Institute of Religion (Reform). 13 King David St. Saturday, 9:30 a.m.: information on college programmes; guided tour of archaeological exhibition. Service, 10:00 a.m.

YOUNG ISRAEL. Old City, 90 Hagai St. 3 min. from Kotel plaza, towards Damascus Gate. Fri. 7:30 p.m. Shabbat 7:30 a.m.; kid-dish. Religious guided tour daily. call 257035.

TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV GT. SYNAGOGUE. 110 Allenby Shabbat services conducted by Cantor Michael Davidovitz. Rabbani shul before Kabbalat Shabbat by Synagogue President Avraham Hazroni. Mincha 6:45. Shabbat 8:00.

CHRISTIAN

JERUSALEM

REDEEMER CHURCH (Lutheran) Munsar Rd. Old City, Jerusalem. Sunday Service: English 9 a.m.; German 10:30 a.m. Tel. 265-43, 289201.

CHRIST CHURCH (Anglican) opp. Citadel, 7:30 Holy Communion, 9:30 Family service, 7:00 p.m. Evening service.

BAPTIST CONGREGATION. 4 Narkis, W-1 Jerusalem. Saturday services 9:00 a.m. Bible study, 10:30 a.m. Worship. Tel. 229442.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND near Rabinovitch Station. Sunday morning service, 10 a.m., Tel. 02-714839.

PENTECOSTAL WORSHIP SERVICE. MT. ZION FELLOWSHIP. 7:30 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun., Tel. 263964.

ST. PAUL'S (Pentecostal), 32 Shvil 1 Israel 6:30 p.m. Saturday. Tel. 02-717925.

JERUSALEM CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY. YMCA auditorium, 28 King David St., Tel. 232106. Sunday, 7 p.m.

JERUSALEM CHURCH OF GOD. House of Prayer for All People, 10:30 a.m. 18 Ein Rogel St. Tel. 718814.

TEL AVIV
IMMANUEL CHURCH (Lutheran) Tel Aviv, 15 Rehov Beer Hofman (near 17 Rav Eilat) Tel. 2084. Sunday Service: 11 a.m. Service in English every Sunday at 10 a.m.

HAIFA
ELIAS CHURCH (Lutheran) Haifa, 43 Meir Street. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Tel. 04-527881.

OTHER CENTRES
BAPTIST VILLAGE CONGREGATION. 2 km. north of Petah Tikva. Sunday Service, Bible study 9:30 a.m. Worship 10:30 a.m. Tel. 052-32632.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMON CONGREGATIONS)
 Jerusalem: 58 Nahlas Road (next to the Ambassador Hotel), Tel. 02-815294.

Tel Aviv: 27 Shevet Menashe St., Herzliya, 052-7776.

Galilee: 15 Shilva Hamekech St., Tiberias, 042-2291.

Worship Services each Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12.

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ART GUIDE

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JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Kotel Minyan - pressure facing Jerusalem's walls; "A Man and His Land," Moshe Dayan Collection; "Signals and Wonders" - 50 years of Kol Yisrael; "One Hundred Works on Paper," from Mikum's collection; "Indian Paintings from the Polish Collection," Permanent Display of Israel Art; "Art in Context," audio-visual programme; "News in Antiquities," "Nerot Mitzvah," light in Jewish history; "From the Depths of the Sea (Rockefeller)," Big and Small, relative sizes in life, art and children's world; "Jewels of Children's Literature," Permanent exhibition of Archaeology, Judaism and Ethnic Art.

VISITING HOURS: 10-2. At 11 a.m.: Guided tour of Museum (English). At 11 a.m.: Guided tour of Archaeological (Rockefeller) Museum (English).

L.A. MAYER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR ISRAELI ART. Visiting hours: Sun-Thur, 10-12; Fri, closed; Sat, 10-12; Hapelmach St. Tel. 02-6512912. Bus No. 15.

OLD YEHU COURT MUSEUM. Life in the Jewish community in the Old City, mid-19th century-World War II, 6 Or Nahm, Jewish Quarter, Old City. Sun-Thur, 8 a.m.-4 p.m.

SIR ISAAC AND LADY EDITH WOLFSON MUSEUM at Hechal Shlomo: Permanent Exhibition of Judaism. Diorama Room: History of Jewish People. Special Exhibition: Jews in Ethiopia - impressions of a visit - photos by Frederic Brenner.

Galleries

MISHKENOT SHA'ANANIM. Fisher Hall, Tel. 224321. Pia Schutzmann - Selected Works. Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 10-12; Fri., 10-12.

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE. 7 Beit El St. Old City. 283338, 423547. Roberts, Turner, etc.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Israeli Summer, new and enlarged Israeli Art Collection Selection; "Edward Munch (prints): Death, Love and Anxiety" (Print into Print - works by six Israeli artists); "Frank Stella - Hed Gadia. Series of prints after El Lissitzky." The Museum's collection of Classical, Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and contemporary art. Visiting Hours: Sun-Thur, 10-2; Fri 11-2; Sat 10-12. Closed. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion: Adolf Loos: Architecture and Design. Sun-Thur, 10-12; Fri 11-2; Sat, closed.

WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM

TORAN TOURS of all Israel. Tel. 02-815148.

Information Centres
UJA INFORMATION CENTRE. 1 Ibn Gebirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features TV news programmes from the U.S., computer A.P. News, latest, videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programmes in Israel. Open Sunday-Thursdays, 3:00-7:00 p.m. For more information call 02-249405. 02-240795.

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AMIT WOMEN (Formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours - 8 Aikalei Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-899222.

HADASSAH - Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiyat Hadassah on the half hour. * Information, reservations: 02-418333, 02-448271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
 1. Tours in English at 8 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 8, 28, 24 and 16.
 2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 8, 28, 42, 28 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-582015.

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EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
 Jerusalem: Armon Hanatziv, 23 Dov Gruner, commercial centre, 710480; Belsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'fat, Shu'fat Road, 810108; Der Ahdaw, Herod's Gate, 282058.
 Tel Aviv: Benny, 174 Dzanoff, 222386; Briit, 28 King George, 283731.
 Netanya: Neot Shaked, Asorim Commercial Centre, 52484.
 Haifa: Misor, 97 Hameginim, 524113.
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BASKETBALL: World Cup

Zvi Sherf: Israel ready for old nemesis Italy

By YITZHAK KESTENBOUM
MADRID. — At 9 p.m. this evening, Israel's national basketball team do battle against an old nemesis, the national team of Italy, as both squads begin the two-game competition for positions five through eight in the World Basketball Cup.

These two teams are not strangers to each other, having met at various venues 24 times in the past. The Italians have won 19 of these previous encounters.

Pierre Luigi Marzorati, 34, Renzo Delfino, 31, and Enrico Gilardi, 29, are familiar names to Mickey Berkowitz, and Howard Lasso. Astonello Riva, Roberto Primier, and Roberto Brunamonti have also made appearances at Yad Eshai Sports Palace.

Marzorati, the oldest member of the Italian squad, has announced that he has no plans of retiring, and expects to make the Italian National team in 1988 so that he can play in the

Olympics in Seoul, South Korea.

The Israeli team has had two days of rest and travel, moving from Barcelona to Madrid, and are brimming with confidence after the fine second half display against Greece on Tuesday. Coach Zvi Sherf has pronounced his team fit and ready for the final phase of the highest competition Israel has ever reached in basketball.

Israel's second game will be played on Sunday at 1.30 p.m. The opponent will be Spain who beat Canada last night, 80-72.

Tonight's television

Israel TV has given the following schedule for tonight, amending the programme announced earlier and published in the magazine section: 20.15 Mabat News 21.00 Parry Time 22.08 Direct broadcast of the 2nd half of Israel-Italy basketball game 22.30 Movie: Escape from New York

ATHLETICS

Budd insists she's English

LONDON (AFP). — Zola Budd was on her way home from a village fair on Sunday afternoon when she heard the shock news that she had been thrown out of the Commonwealth Games. She pledged that her future still lay in England.

"I am really disappointed that I shall not be able to go to the Commonwealth Games and participate with the rest of the English team. I had really looked forward to it," she said. "But I had prepared myself for the decision because the final decision had not really been made. I did not really know if I was going to run. It is a shock, but I have prepared myself for those sorts of disappointments. It was never really certain I was going to run. There were always doubts. It now means I will have to concentrate on the 3,000 metres in the European Championships in Stuttgart."

She said that she was disappointed at the way she had learned of the Commonwealth Games Federation's decision. "No one tried to contact us personally or tell us beforehand. It came as a shock."

Budd insisted that, whatever the Federation said, her English home was her normal place of residence now.

"I have accepted the decision, but this is my home, my normal place of residence. I cannot comment on what the Committee may have said. It is more important to me what I think."

Asked if she would stay in England now, she said firmly and clearly: "Yes. But would she go back to South Africa at any time?"

"Maybe at the end of the season. Until then, I will stay here." Would she go back for good? "Of course not."

Annette Cowley's English swimming club, Wigan Wasps, are considering taking legal action to challenge the ban from the Commonwealth Games imposed on her.



ZOLA. — "In spite of all temptations, to belong to foreign nations, she remained an Englishwoman."

Wigan Secretary Jean Hodges said: "It's impossible to do anything at this stage without taking the appropriate legal advice, and we are planning to consult leading counsel."

Kenya, meanwhile, has withdrawn a set of five stamps commemorating the 13th Commonwealth Games, which the East African nation is boycotting.

The head of postal services at Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corp., Z.D. Mwakitele, said yesterday that the move was in line with the Kenyan government decision to pull out of the games.

The stamps, which were to be released yesterday, pictured runners and boxers — two sports in which Kenyans excel.

Davis Cup

By ORI LEWIS

THE HAGUE. — Israel takes on Holland in Davis Cup Group B semi-final competition on clay over the weekend. Israel's No. 1 racket, Amos Mansour, plays Menno Oosting, the Dutch No. 2, at 2 p.m. Israel time, and thereafter Shlomo Glickstein encounters Michiel Schapers, the Dutch No. 1. Schapers has improved out of all recognition since Israel beat Holland at Ramat Hasharon in their last clash, and is now ranked 60 in the world, so Glickstein will have to pull something extra out of the bag to win. Tomorrow Glickstein and Perks will play in the doubles, with the reverse singles on Sunday.

Houghton dies after spill

NEW YORK (Reuters). — American Bill Houghton, one of harness racing's greatest drivers, died Tuesday from head injuries he suffered in a spill 11 days ago at Yonkers Raceway. He was 62.

Houghton was thrown from his saddle during the July 5 race when his horse, Sunny Key, and two others fell. He landed on his head and was rushed to hospital but never regained consciousness.

Faldo leads in Open

TURNBERRY (AP). — Nick Faldo of Britain birdied the final three holes and surprised even himself as he took a one-stroke lead in the first round of the British Open yesterday. The day opened cold, grey and windy by the Firth of Clyde, and the scores showed the impact of the weather.

In windy weather and heavy rough described as "horrendous" by early leader Ian Stanley and "humiliating" by veteran Greg Norman, Faldo shot a 1-over par 71 on the Ailsa course at Turnberry. He said the conditions made "every par great, birdies fantastic."

With less than half the field in the clubhouse, Stanley of Australia, American Sam Randolph and Briton Andrew Brooks shared second with 72s. Bunched at 73 were Gary Koch, British club pro Richard Masters and Vaughan T. Somers. Norman, of Australia, had a 74, a score shared by American Bob Tway.

Former Masters champion Craig Stadler shot an 82. Raymond Floyd, the U.S. open champ who needs the British to complete his sweep of grand slam titles, shot a 78. Curtis Strange shot 79, and Denis Watson a 78.

TENNIS:

Newcombe, Roche, 4 others inducted into Hall of Fame

NEWPORT, R.I. (AP). — Australian partners John Newcombe and Tony Roche, who won 12 Grand Slam doubles championships together, have been inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame. American Chuck McKinley, Italian Nicola Pietrangeli, Britain's Ted Tinling and the late Dorothy Round Little also were inducted.

The most moving moments of the ceremony occurred when McKinley, 45, was enshrined. He is confined to his home in Dallas with a brain tumour, and his three children accepted the honour for him.

McKinley won Wimbledon in 1963 and took four U.S. doubles titles with Dennis Ralston. He played for the U.S. in the Davis Cup from 1960 to 1965.

Newcombe, 42, also won seven Grand Slam singles titles, all on grass. He won Wimbledon three times and both the U.S. and Australian championships twice. He played on Australia's Davis Cup team from 1963 to 1976.

"It's certainly a great honour," Newcombe said. "It's an eerie feeling to know that in a hundred years my great-grandchildren might be walking through the Hall of Fame and see my name and say, 'I guess the old guy was all right.'"

Roche, 41, also won the French and Italian singles championships in 1966. The left-hander played in the Davis Cup for Australia from 1964 to 1978.

Pietrangeli, 52, won the Italian and French championships twice and played a record 164 Davis Cup matches. His victory in 120 of those matches was also a record.

"I am happy twice," he said. "Happy to be elected and happy to be the first Italian selected."

Considered to be an authority on



HALL-OF-FAMER. — Chuck McKinley in his heyday.

women's tennis, Tinling, 76, has been involved in tennis for six decades and is Chief of Protocol for the International Tennis Federation.

"I'm so incredulous and amused at my enshrinement," Tinling said. "As someone said when I was coming in, 'How nice to be in a museum before you're stuffed.'"

A posthumous induction honoured Dorothy Round Little, who was twice a Wimbledon champion. She died in 1982 at the age of 73.

Gilchrist pulls ahead

By FAITH SPECTOR

CAESAREA. — Gary Gilchrist, with a score of 224 (73, 75, 76), showed no signs of buckling under to the heat on the Caesarea golf course, as he pulled ahead of fellow South African Richard Kaplan (225: 73, 75, 77) by one stroke after three days' play in the Israel Open Golf Tournament.

Richard Marsh of Canada is in third place with 232 (78, 77, 77). Yehon Avraham equalled the leader's score of 76 in the second round of the day. He holds fourth place with fellow Or Akiva Avi Cohen and South African Barry Sanderson with a score of 237. Sanderson's father Neville was a former South African amateur champion.

In the Sisters Club tournament, the U.S. Red Team, consisting of Ronald Hansmann (68 net), Morton Kruse (72 net), and Bill Kaplan (73 net), have a six stroke lead. Ronald Hansmann is the individual leader.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS. — American Paul Shriver breezed into the semifinals of the \$100,000 Newport Casino Tournament yesterday by defeating Canadian Tim Michienzi 6-1, 6-1.

In other action, right-seeded American Lori McNeil dropped the opening set but rallied to defeat compatriot Carya Copeland 6-7 (4-7), 6-2, 6-2, number seven seed Wendy White eliminated South African Jennifer Mandel 6-2, 6-2, and Brazil's Claudia Monteiro beat American Kristin Kelsey 6-3, 6-2.

CYCLING. — Switzerland's Niki Rüttimann won the 14th stage of the Tour de France in St. Gallen yesterday.

CRICKET. — Zimbabwe-born Graeme Hick yesterday became the first batsman to reach 1,000 runs for the season as he hammered an unbeaten 219 for Worcestershire against Gloucestershire in English county cricket action. He hit 22 fours and eight sixes.

No surprises at wheelchair int'l

By JACK LEON

RAMATHASHARON. — Surprises were markedly absent yesterday in single play at Israel's inaugural wheelchair tennis international championships here, as the four-pool preliminary event was concluded and the expected eight competitors moved smoothly into the quarter-finals.

Holland's Chantal Vandierendonck, the women's world champion in the sport, failed in her brave bid to reach the quarters in the otherwise all-male event. Unluckily drawn in the toughest pool, the 21-year-old was beaten by seeded opponents Frederic Dessauve of France and Israeli Baruch Hagai, losing the first match 6-4, 6-3 and the second 6-2, 6-2.

But Chantal's compatriot Bob van den Broek did make it to the last eight, along with two more Frenchmen, Laurent Glimmerthal and Pierre Fouché, and home rabbits Shai Ben-Yoran, Itamar Malicki and Eyal Sarver.

A total of 40 players — eight from abroad — are participating in the tournament, which continues today and tomorrow with 10 a.m. starts.

Softball final tomorrow

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Softball A League championship playoff between titleholders Maccabi Tel Aviv and Crazy Richard winds up tomorrow at the Tel Aviv Sportek diamond, starting at 11 a.m.

The two teams split a doubleheader last week.

Scotland's new manager

GLASGOW (AP). — Andy Roxburgh, who has never managed a soccer club in his life, has been put in charge of Scotland's national team.

The 42-year-old Roxburgh, who has been employed for ten years by the Scottish Football Association as director of coaching, takes over from Alex Ferguson, who had temporary control during Scotland's World Cup campaign after the death last fall of Jock Stein.

Roxburgh is virtually unknown outside Scotland, but David Will, President of the SFA, said: "He knows more about the game than anyone in Scotland, possibly England and even Europe."

The new manager, who played for several Scottish clubs in the Sixties and Seventies but was never capped by his country, said he was stunned by the appointment.

"It came as a complete shock. I almost had to be picked up off the floor when I was told. But it is obviously a great opportunity," he said.

Coe in year's best km.

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain's Sebastian Coe completed his build-up for the Commonwealth Games which open in Edinburgh next week by running the fastest 1,000 metres of the year at a club meeting here Wednesday night.

Peter Elman

The case of Goldman v. the American Defence Secretary

ALTHOUGH wearing a kippa, or yarmulke, in public is a comparatively recent custom, it has become meaningful in demonstrating adherence to Jewish religious observance. In Israel, it has acquired a new dimension, with fabric and colour indicating political affiliation. In some other countries, too, the wearing of a kippa has become commonplace, both in private and in public.

Now, in the U.S., the legitimacy of this phenomenon has turned, almost inevitably, into a constitutional issue for judicial decision. In the recent case of *Goldman v. Secretary of Defence* the question came before the Supreme Court in connection with an Air Force regulation forbidding the wearing of visible headgear indoors during the performance of one's duties. This regulation was challenged, unsuccessfully, as an infringement of the First Amendment, which ensures the free exercise of religious beliefs.

Goldman first obtained a favourable decision in the District Court, restraining the Air Force from enforcing the regulation against him, but the Court of Appeals reversed. He then took the matter to the Supreme Court which affirmed the Court of Appeals by the narrow majority of 5 to 4. The question obviously does not have a clear-cut solution.

The implications of the differing views expressed in the Supreme Court are significant, for in Israel tribute is paid to the rule of law and the High Court of Justice possesses the power to intervene when the legitimacy of an act or a failure to act on the part of the authority is challenged.

Simha Goldman is an orthodox Jew and, we are told, an ordained rabbi. He was a commissioned officer in the Air Force and had served for a number of years as a clinical psychologist in a military hospital. Until 1981 he had worn his yarmulke freely on base. In April of that year, however, he testified as a defence witness in a court martial, wearing his yarmulke and not a service cap as required, and a complaint was lodged against him by opposing counsel for violation of regulations.

Goldman's commander subsequently ordered him to refrain from such violation outside the hospital. On his refusal, he was forbidden from wearing a yarmulke even in the hospital. After a request by him to report for duty in civilian clothes, permitted under regulations, was denied, he received a formal letter of reprimand and threatened with court martial. Furthermore, a positive recommendation on his application for extending his term of service was withdrawn and replaced by a negative one.

THE YARMULKE, we may note, was not very obtrusive. It was dark in colour and about 14 cm. in diameter. Again, Air Force regulations authorize within limits a few individualized options relating to certain pieces of jewelry and hair style and to headgear during indoor religious ceremonies, provided that the image of a disciplined service member who can be relied upon to do his or her job is maintained and "the extreme, the unusual and the fad" are excluded.

Goldman confined his claim to the general ground that strict enforcement of the headgear regulation violated his First Amendment right to exercise his religious belief. For some reason he did not make anything of the clearly retaliatory nature of his commander's orders and subsequent action. The Supreme Court did not go into this aspect of the matter (only one justice referred to it at all), but preferred to deal with the case, as it had been formally argued

by Goldman, on more general grounds.

One may well doubt, in parenthesis, whether the High Court of Justice in Israel would have equally held back from examining this aspect of the case for reasons of form, and have desisted from defeating the regulation involved and the action taken thereunder, in the light of its statutory powers to deal with matters in which it deems it necessary to grant relief in the interests of justice.

The U.S. Supreme Court in essence confined itself to two main issues: the approach to be adopted to a restriction by a governmental agency on the constitutional rights of the citizen; and the nature of the interest intended to be served, by the regulation enforced, in order to determine whether any departure or exemption is, or is not, justified.

In fact the majority judgement delivered by Justice Rehnquist is almost exclusively concerned with the constitutional decision and summarily dismisses the second issue. "Whether or not," he said, "one feels that religious exceptions... are desirable is quite beside the point." The desirability of a regulation, he continued, "is decided by the appropriate military officials, and they are under no constitutional mandate to abandon their considered professional judgement."

In the most general of terms, the majority held that in construing military regulations which may clash with a constitutional right neither a



strict, nor a rational approach, is appropriate. They must be examined by the legitimacy of the ends expressly sought to be achieved. Here, the military had decided that its interest in uniformity rendered as strict an enforcement as permissible. This made further analysis of the question unnecessary. The military insists upon respect for duty and a discipline that has no counterpart in civilian life, to foster instinctive obedience, unity and group identity, and that must prevail even if it entails the subordination of the individual's desires and interests. The court would defer to a professional military judgment on any such particular interest, especially as it is ill-equipped to determine the impact on discipline of the consequent intrusion of the individual's autonomy.

One of the majority justices seems to have had qualms about such an extremely negative approach. Goldman presented "an especially attractive case" for an exception. To make such an exception could, however have unfortunate repercussions. The same exception might have to be made for all personnel who possess sincere religious beliefs that conflict with military command. The Sikh would insist upon his turban, the Yogi upon his saffron robe and so on, which would in time produce "a rag-tag band of soldiers." To yield to such claims might also undermine the neutrality which the military must show to all faiths and involve it necessarily in an evaluation of the character and sincerity of the claimant's faith.

The lengthy dissenting opinion of Justice Brennan is far more concerned with the protection of the basic rights of the citizen in uniform. He is strongly opposed to a sub-rational standard of absolute and

uncritical deference to professional military judgement, in defiance of common sense. When the free exercise of a civil and constitutional right is restricted, a credible explanation must be given of how the practice in question interferes with an allegedly overriding military interest. Mere assertion is not enough. Each instance must be considered by itself.

In the present case, to urge that the wearing of a kippa would jeopardize discipline "surpasses belief." There was no supporting evidence. The military had failed to substantiate the fear that a significant number of soldiers would request similar religious dress exemptions. Equally they had failed to show that an unusually important, compelling and overriding military interest of the highest order was at stake.

To point to possible repercussions with regard to Sikhs, Yogi and others was merely to dangle "a classic parade of horrors." The assertion that thus a neutral standard of fairness is promoted results in a disparate and unfair treatment of the different groups concerned, as against the majority Christian group. The result would be contrary to the First Amendment which is not to be distorted so as to approve nothing which the military deem inexpedient.

Dress regulations, Justice Brennan wrote, can be sustained only on the reasonable basis of functional utility, health and safety considerations and the standard of "neat and conservative" appearance, the very tests by which the wearing of jewelry is judged.

THE IMPLICATIONS of the decision are far-reaching. As one of the dissenting justices observed, freedom of religion (and we may add of the exercise of other civil rights) is to be safeguarded not merely by trusting the good faith of a governmental agency, however benignly it may have acted or is wont to act in accordance with constitutional obligation, but through the vigilant and diligent overseeing and restraining powers of the judiciary, which is one important facet of the rule of law. As between judicial restraint and judicial intrusion into the business transacted by the political and executive branches of government, regard must be paid to the "seductiveness" of the argument of asserted necessity, which is so widespread today. Necessity is inevitably defined by the experience, values and interests of the decision-makers who are not always as sensitive as they should be to the needs, values and interests of less dominant groups. The only sure means of combating the tendency to arbitrary and inconsiderate decisions is a vigorous court which, while giving due deference to the expertise of the decision-maker, insists always upon some reasonable justification of his acts and omissions that is credible and supported by the circumstances.

Such justification must show that a compelling state interest of the highest order, not otherwise served, excludes judicial review. Certainly full consideration must be given to the very special place of national security and defence but the freedoms and rights and the other features that make the nation worth defending may not be easily abandoned in the process. The political and executive branches of government must always act within the bounds of the law. To adapt a remark by Napoleon, cited by Justice Blackmun in *Goldman*: In the national sphere, public morale is to all other factors as three is to one. A hands-off approach in one sphere tends to become generalized. Integral to the rule of law is that the legitimacy of governmental action is always open to independent determination.

BASEBALL: 'Little league' — Israel's latest oleh

By PAUL KOHN

Ever since Mandatory days, when Hebrew University Chancellor Judah Leib Magnes led a baseball team in a game in Jerusalem, immigrants from the U.S. have tried from time to time to establish America's national summer sport in this country. All these efforts failed, and eventually Israel settled for softball, which is thriving.

Now a determined fresh effort to get baseball rooted in this country has been launched by immigrants from Houston, Texas. But Leonard and Randy Kahn, the initiators of the project, in rather non-Texan style, are thinking small instead of big. Their idea is to establish a youth baseball league, or "little league" among Israeli children from eight to 14.

Twenty-five-year-old Randy, a Little League baseball coach in Houston, came to visit his sister at Moshav Beit Yitzhak, in February, 1985. In his bags, he had a bat, ball and gloves, and it wasn't long before he was showing the neighbour's boy how to play baseball. Soon other neighbourhood children showed up.

"I was amazed at their enthusiasm," Randy says, even though, unlike American kids, they had never heard of Babe Ruth, Willie Mays or Sandy Koufax, the Brooklyn Dodger pitcher who refused to play on Yom Kippur.

Randy left Israel determined to do something tangible for Israel's boys in the sport he knew best. He returned to Houston and made the rounds, collecting used baseball equipment from churches, clubs and recreation parks.

Randy returned to Israel in August with his kitbags full of gloves, helmets, face masks, shin-pads, bats, balls and other baseball gear. He became, as Israelis say, "meshega le davar," obsessed with teaching children the rudiments of baseball — how to pitch, hit and run.

Meanwhile, back in Houston, Randy's father, Attorney Leonard set up the "Israel-American Baseball Corporation." That provided non-profit charitable status for the support private people in Houston were ready to give in order to boost the idea of bringing baseball to "the kids of Israel." Initial donations reached \$4,000.

By October, Leonard and his wife Judy decided to settle in Israel, in Herzliya. There they enthused this



NOT JIM RICE or ROGER CLEMENS — but little league hopefuls Gideon (with the bat) and Rami (in mid wind-up) may someday make Israel's Baseball Hall of Fame.

week. "You have no idea of the tremendous goodwill it will bring Israel in the United States when we bring there a team of youngsters that will include new Ethiopian and Russian immigrants, and kibbutz kids, playing ball together in a team with Arab boys. It will win the hearts of Americans." Little League baseball is played in more countries all over the world than the senior game.

Using soccer pitches and open grass spaces in which they could mark out the baseball diamond, Randy and other enthusiasts have set up ten baseball teams. One of these is a mixed team of Arab youngsters from Tira and Jews from neighbouring Kibbutz Ramat Hakovesh, sponsored by Internats for Peace.

Another is composed mainly of Ethiopian youths from the Beit Yehuda Absorption Centre in Netanya. Three teams come from

Jerusalem, and other squads from Herzliya, Kibbutz Shefayim and Kfar Hamaccabiah in Ramat Gan.

Something of the razzmatazz of American baseball was brought to the International School field at Kfar Shmaryahu last week when the "American Association for Ethiopian Jewry All Stars" faced the "All Stars" from Ramat Hakovesh and Tira. Recording the event was an NBC TV crew, as part of their "Operation Moshe" story. U.S. Embassy councillor Robert Flaten threw the inaugurating ball.

The stars of the game, to the surprise of all, were the Ethiopians, who won 5-2. The TV cameras zoomed in on Gideon as the crowd yelled to him "Wait for a good one!" "Pull your hat back!" "Lay into it!" Though he heard none of it, Gideon did just what the fans ordered. The amazing thing about

Gideon is not only his natural ability, but that he plays so well despite being a deaf-mute. Like the other Ethiopians, he had no sports background of any kind in their sparse mountainous peasant background.

Rabbi Yosef Miller, of the American Association for Ethiopian Jewry, said baseball more than anything has changed Gideon's life.

To promote and expand baseball in Israel, Randy met last week with the visiting Mayor of Houston, Kathy Whitmore, and the city's U.S. Representative, Mickey Leeland. Randy plans soon to return to the U.S. to launch supporters' groups for Israel's little league programme.

"What Dr. Ian Froman did for Israel's youth in tennis is a shining example for us of what can be done," Randy Kahn said.

The year everything went wrong

AT THE end of the day, there is no alternative to high-tech. It is as well to posit that statement before seeking to justify it, because everything that follows leads to that bottom line.

First, let's get some definitions straight. What is "high-tech"? Basically, that much overused, but still irreplaceably useful portmanteau term means those industries and services which are characterized by large research and development (R & D) input in the production process; by a high proportion of engineers and other technologically-qualified personnel within the workforce; by a high level of "added value" in the product (i.e. what the people make is worth far more than the value of the raw materials and other costs involved in the production process). An alternative to "high-tech" is "brain industries", or even the translation of the Hebrew equivalent, science-rich industries.

What you call them is of no great moment, so long as you know what you mean. Why is there no alternative to them - for the Israeli economy? This is a far more fundamental question, that has to do primarily with the type of society, and hence socio-economy, that we want to see emerge here. If one is prepared to accept that Israel today is engaged in open, and desperate, competition with the United States to attract the cream of the world Jewish population, then the establishment and growth of "brain industries" is the only channel open in which the Jewish State can hold its own, let alone win, in the otherwise unequal struggle with its giant and wealthy adversary.

The alternative to this competition would be to shut ourselves off from the Western economic system and thereby fall ever further behind as the advanced countries surge forward in what most analysts consider the most rapid period of economic change in world history. The likely result of such a policy would be a remorseless drain of human and financial capital out of Israel to the Jewish communities of the West, in particular to those of the United States. Such a hemorrhage process already exists, spurred by a number of factors in Israeli society and its economic structure. The need to make rapid progress in creating more high-tech industries is therefore all the more urgent.

These were the considerations behind the government's decision - pushed especially by the Prime Minister - to make last year "the year of high-tech". However, reality proved to be quite different from the fancy rhetoric of the 21st century that Peres and others indulged in. 1985 was such a disastrous year for high-tech industries that, in the words of one cynic, "if 1986, which the government has proclaimed as the year of democracy, goes the same way for democracy as 1985 went for high-tech, then by year-end we should be ruled by a dictator or a politburo." What went wrong?

In a word, everything. Most of the numerous sectors lumped together under "high-tech" - and including computers, semi-conductors, robo-

1985 was proclaimed the year of high-tech, but in July the cabinet adopted an economic recovery programme that undermined the very industries it wanted to encourage. Pinhas Landau reports on a bitter learning experience



Worker on Scitex production line of printed circuit boards. The company suffered severe losses in the past year. (R. Nowitz)

tics, bio-technology, CAD-CAM, telecommunications and lots more - went into a worldwide slump. It began in the computer industry, following the bursting of the home-computer bubble a couple of years back, which produced a rash of bankruptcies, heavy firings and production cutbacks that quickly fed into supplier industries - semi-conductors and the like - and then went on to suck in ancillary industries that had been speeding along in their wake like a water-skier, and now suddenly found themselves tied to a sinking ship.

For Israeli companies, who had convinced themselves that their salvation would only come through access to world markets, thereby remaining aloof from the woes of the local economy, this was an abrupt and shocking turnabout. But it was only half their problem.

ON JULY 1, 1985, the high-tech industries - like the rest of the country - woke up to a new reality. The Economic-Stabilization Plan changed all the rules of their existence overnight, and in almost every respect the change was for the worse. This, in itself, was a shock for them, since the assumption had always been that when the economy improved, they would be among the major beneficiaries. In the event they were the biggest losers, and the analysis of why that was illustrates how the major successes of the July 1985 plan were paid for by the productive sector of the economy in

general, by the export sector in particular and by high-tech firms most specifically.

• Item: The government cut its budget. Where? On subsidies, R & D funding and investment support. All of these were chopped or altogether eliminated in the middle of the business year and without any prior warning. The more efficient and well-managed a firm was, the more accurately it had planned its budget, sales programme and inventory policy according to the old rules - the more thoroughly it was thrown out of joint. Worst hit of all were capital goods exporters like Scitex whose sales rely on three-to-five-year credits and whose rapid growth involves constant investment in new plant and equipment.

• Item: Taxation. Corporate taxation was increased under the Steinberg Law which was passed with retroactive effect in August 1985. It sought to close the tax loopholes that had resulted in industry paying little or no tax for the previous four years. It was also based on an environment of hyper-inflationary instability. It hit industry when their sales were dropping, their operating profits low and when inflation had just stopped dead in its tracks. It crucified many industrial firms, forcing them to borrow to meet tax payments their cash flow couldn't handle.

• Item: Interest rates. Subsidized interest rates for exporters went out the window on July 1 last year while unlinked shekel borrowing rates became phenomenally expensive as

part of the government's tight monetary policy. Exporters had no choice but to make up the shortfall in their working capital caused by the subsidy eliminations by borrowing from the banks - at enormous cost.

• Item: The exchange rate freeze. High-tech's primary market is the U.S. and even many other sales are dollar-denominated. After the 19% devaluation that was part of the plan, the dollar remained at or below NIS 1.5 and export receipts froze in shekel terms. Other costs, such as finance (see above) and labour (see below) continued rising, putting the firms into a tight squeeze.

• Item: The wage erosion. The plan sought to compensate manufacturers for the local price freeze, and exporters for the exchange rate freeze by imposing a sharp reduction in real wage levels. In high-tech, that aim was not achieved - although it is the bosses who were probably to blame for this.

They started from the assumption - widely held last July, it might be recalled - that the plan would fail within weeks or months. Therefore, when their engineers demanded wage rises, or at least compensation for the truncated cost-of-living award that the government had allowed, they went along. Their justification was that they could not afford to lose their best people, who were their most important asset - and this is what would happen if they didn't meet their wage claims. The demand for such skilled labour is high, the supply is limited, people

will be snapped up by the competition, or by the research centres set up in Israel by U.S. multinationals, or they will emigrate: these were the rationales for the wave of salary rises that continued into 1986.

But, for all sorts of reasons, the plan held. The high-tech companies were the ones who fell apart under the strain, not the Treasury.

IN THE last half year the music has stopped - for the firms as well as for their employees. Losses piled up and the reaction was a round of layoffs, cutbacks, closures and even wage reductions for those employees who remained. The tradition of personal contracts and non-unionization in the high-tech sector made these developments easier than the parallel goings-on in traditional industries.

The size of the losses has varied from the mild to the horrendous, in line with the number of factors that caused them. When Elscint, for instance, finally gets round to publishing its figures for the period to March 31, 1986, the red ink will be as deep as a Saudi oil well and will reflect all the general problems noted above as well as a super-generous helping of disastrous business decisions made by the company's previous boss, Dr. Avraham Suhani. These had been partially covered up but are now coming home to roost.

Other firms may have smaller losses, or have less publicity attached to them, but their problems are real enough. Only the Elscints and

Scitexes had enough clout to make the government come to their rescue in one way or another. The less famous and the small ones were left to fend for themselves, so that many fell by the wayside in the cruel winter of 1985/6. Others are limping along, but are very far gone and will eventually give up the ghost. Even if their products, sales and personnel were first class, they were done in by financial woes.

This is more than unfortunate for the people involved. Every international study indicates that growth has come and is coming from small firms rather than large ones. The Israeli nonsense of throwing the available resources at the old firms is therefore a certain recipe for relative waste. Even within this framework, however, most economists would agree that saving Elscint is less wasteful than saving Solel Boneh; a subsidy to Scitex to help it over the hump as it adjusts its balance sheet to the changed environment is more justifiable than ploughing money into development towns to preserve useless jobs in firms that have no economic rationale whatsoever.

But high-tech will not prosper from such government support, whether given gladly or grudgingly. Nor will it lead the Israeli economy to export-led growth, much less transform Israeli society, if the current environment toward investment and taxation is maintained. These are some of the conclusions industry leaders and others in the economy

are beginning to draw from the lessons the past, bitter, year has taught.

THE SURVIVORS are both tougher and wiser for their experience. They won't make the same mistakes again, not least because their psychological starting points are now greatly altered compared to those of previous years. The stirring rhetoric of ministers and others will be ignored; promises of support will be disbelieved; even offers of concrete assistance direct to their firms will be regarded with suspicion, and accepted only by those in a weakened state. The others have learnt that to become dependent on government handouts is to become uncompetitive and - even worse - to lay oneself open to the kind of U-turn in policy that occurred in July 1985.

The correct path to success, according to the new wisdom, is to stick to correct management procedures. The new and rising breed of Israeli entrepreneur is part of an international economy that is geographically and socially mobile. Indeed, the reason why Israelis are so suitable to this emerging milieu is because of the intellectual inquisitiveness, technological competence and social mobility that characterize Israeli society at its best.

These are the people who, if they stay, could make all the difference, and if they go will ensure that stagnation becomes permanent. The current set of government policies, especially those concerning personal and corporate taxation, foreign currency controls and the array of bureaucratic obstacles to investment, are driving them away. All they ask from the government is to create a friendlier environment.

But the government, and Israeli society as a whole, will have to face the fact that it has no choice if it is to be able to survive in its competition with America. Nor is the battle going entirely in one direction. Against all odds, it might be said, there has arisen "Silicon Wadi" in Herzliya and other high-tech parks, along the lines of California's Silicon Valley and Massachusetts' Route 128 and similar areas in the U.S. and a few other places. They may be pale reflections, but they are more than many other countries much richer than Israel have managed - and they are authentic and home-grown.

They represent the vanguard of this country's hope to become economically successful, militarily viable in the "battlefield of the future" that is now round the corner, and socially attractive to Jews from Kiev and Cape Town, not to mention the ones in Kfar Sava and Carmiel.

This is the wider context of the high-tech industries. It begins with the quality of product and continues, like any other sector, into quality of sales and profits. But it extends to more abstract concepts like the quality of life for the individual and society, and hence to aliya, yerida and the armed forces and thus, inexorably, to the future of the country as a whole.

This is one of a series on high-tech industry.

Should the focus be on desalination or purification?

Two ways to eliminate a water deficit

ISRAEL is said to be short of water, but this is not correct. Water is something we have plenty of: the whole Mediterranean Sea laps at our shores. What we do miss is fresh water - free of salt and unpolluted.

That presents us with a problem. We must either close down part of our agriculture or clean up some of our dirty water. The choice depends on cost. The cost of water is an important factor because Israel's farmers need a lot of it. It does not fall from the skies all year round as in more temperate climes. It must be pumped to the fields, and that costs on the average nine U.S. cents per cubic metre.

Our agriculture manages all right with natural, fresh water at the

above price; except that its real price - including interest and depreciation on the pumping equipment - is three times as high. Two-thirds is subsidy, which leads us to our first conclusion. If we are to examine whether desalinating and depolluting unclean water are worth doing we have to start by abolishing the subsidy on fresh water and charging Israel's farmers the full price.

Sewage-water needs depolluting but not desalinating. Mekorot company has got to work on that. Next year 140 million cubic metres of cleaned up sewage-water will be available for the Negev from the region of Gush Dan and Rishon LeZion. Investment made: \$150m. (roughly one dollar per cubic

PURSE-STRINGS

David Krivine

metre). Cost of water according to Mekorot spokesman Mordechai Yaakovovich, 30-40 cents per cubic metre.

THAT IS EXPENSIVE, but beggars cannot be choosers. If the authorities have decided that processed water at 10 cents more than existing (true) cost is acceptable, there is more where that came from. First of all Israel's cities can supply a further 120m. cubic metres of sewage-water for treatment.

Then there is the much talked of desalination. How much will that come to? Dr. Pinhas Glueckstein, Chief Scientist at the Energy Ministry has made a study of the subject. He says it depends what kind of water we are talking about. Sea-water is expensive - something like 50-60 cents per cubic metre. With improved techniques the cost could perhaps be brought down to 30-40 cents, but that, he says, will take time.

Purifying brackish water, found inland, is cheaper. Mekorot recommends investing \$30m. in five sites to yield 50m. cubic metres between them - half of it to be derived at one of the sites, Nahal Tanimim, south of Haifa.

Cost estimates are vague. A paper presented to the American Chemical Society two years ago gives a figure of 25.1 cents per cubic metre for Mekorot's site at Nitzana (near the Egyptian border), and 17.7 cents for Nahal Tanimim. The trouble is that each place contains its own particular impurities, necessitating separate tests to devise the correct processing technique. The general impression gained, however, is that if the unsubsidized price of natural water is 27 cents, it should be possible to desalinate sizable amounts of brackish water for not much more.

Author and playwright Yigal Mossinsohn has an idea. At present polluted water is pushed through a membrane that traps impurities and only lets clear water through. Fuel power has to be utilized to do the pushing.

Mossinsohn suggests placing the membranes 500 metres under the sea. The water would be pushed through them by its own weight, yielding clean water which could be pumped ashore. This is not a joke. Naftali Yaniv, spokesman of the Agriculture Ministry, assures us that such an underwater plant is under preparation.

SO WHAT ARE OUR future prospects? Nature supplies 1,650m. cubic metres a year of natural water, and we consume 1,950m. The shortfall of 300m. will be halved next year when Mekorot's sewage purification plant comes into operation.

Let us add the 120m. cubic metres of urban sewage-water still untreated, plus 20m. of available brackish water. An investment of \$150m. should be enough to eliminate the water deficit altogether.

We are still left with an overdraft accumulated from the past which amounts to 2,000m. cubic metres of water taken from the reserves. We should return it - by lowering our consumption.

That may happen anyway. If we gradually abolish the subsidization of water and make the farmers pay what it costs, their demand for irrigation water should ebb of its own accord, restoring the water-table to its proper level.



Prof. Mordechai Magaritz (left) of the Weizmann Institute and Daniel Ronen of the Israel Water Commission are the designers of a new water sampling device that provides early warning of impending pollution in ground resources. The novel collecting tool extracts multiple water samples at small intervals from the upper two meters of the water table. Analysis of the samples enables precise characterization of pollutants before it is too late to take remedial steps. (Mike Goldberg)

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TODAY'S LESSON

Safe Drivers Save School Children's Lives!

הכרזה מן האגודה

MARKET PLACE

DAVID RUDGE

Reaping others' debts

Through what appears to be no fault of their own, members of Moshav Margalit on Israel's northern border, have become ensnared in a financial tangle. Margalit's problems, unlike those of other moshavim, do not stem from crippling debts created by loans taken out to fund grandiose development projects.

On the contrary, members of the front-line farming settlement maintain that they have managed their business affairs with a degree of responsibility and common sense that other moshavim would have done well to emulate.

Indeed, Jewish Agency Settlement Department head Nissim Zvili has described Margalit as one of the best run settlements in the north.

Yet the penny-wise attitude of the moshav members has not prevented them from becoming sucked into the financial quagmire along with more free-spending moshavim.

The root cause of Margalit's problems was the collapse several months ago of the trading organization of Moshavim HaGali, which had acted as the marketing and purchasing arm for moshavim in the region, Margalit included. Sales were conducted via the Irgun Hakaiti which, on receipt of payment, then channelled the proceeds back to the respective moshavim. The organization also supplied the settlements with most of their farming requirements.

This system worked well for the settlements, relieving them of the administrative and bureaucratic headaches and enabling them to get on with the task for which they are best suited - farming.

But the trading organization folded, through a combination of mismanagement, over-generous credit and some rather dubious financial wheeling and dealing. It left debts of millions of dollars to suppliers, banks and the moshavim themselves.

The members of Margalit say they are owed \$1.5 million by the co-operative. But the chances of recovering the money are slim, because the bigger creditors, like the banks, have first call on all the remaining assets and resources. The moshavim's charge, however, that without the money they cannot continue to finance their operations.

To outward appearances, Margalit gives the impression of solidity and prosperity - despite the absence of a swimming pool. Most of the 82 families have late-model cars and large comfortable homes with all the trappings.

But appearances can be deceptive. The members of the moshav, founded in 1951 by families from Iran, Iraq and Kurdistan, earn their livelihoods from the sale of eggs and produce. But today many of the chicken sheds are empty. Members say that without the money owed them, they cannot replenish their stock.

Veteran Margalit member, Yosef Na'im, said the hens have to be replaced every two years, otherwise they stop laying viable quantities of eggs.

Unfortunately, say the families, they have been tarred with the same brush as the spendthrift moshavim. They cannot raise the necessary funds through loans because the banks are not prepared to give them any credit.

The situation has given rise to fears among Margalit's members that everything they have worked for over the years is now in danger.

It was perhaps this fear, coupled with their contention that they have done nothing wrong, that motivated the violent demonstration outside the moshav earlier this week, in which the protesters clashed with police and damaged part of the security fence along the border with Lebanon.

The following day they tried their luck with a more restrained demonstration outside the Knesset.

The only crumb of comfort for Margalit's members came from Zvili, who promised to try and transfer funds from the department's budget surplus to Margalit. He emphasized, however, that this would be only a partial solution to the problem.

It does seem unfair that while other moshavim are at least able to enjoy the benefits of the squanderings, Margalit is being penalized for having run its affairs properly.

As Zvili put it: "How can we expect moshavim to make their operations more efficient if they see that the ones who were careful are in the same boat as those who wasted their money on swimming pools and grandiose projects. At least the others are enjoying a good swim."

Nissim: 'No tax cuts this year'

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim yesterday vowed to cut taxes in the next fiscal year but declared any reductions in direct taxes this year "were out of the question."

Speaking at a press conference, he pledged that the government would impose no new taxes this year, but would seek to permanently reduce employment costs through reductions in National Insurance Institute contributions by employers.

The promise to keep taxes at current levels extended to the travel tax as well. But Nissim said he favored a change in the relative weight of the tax's two components. If the Knesset Finance Committee would take the initiative, Nissim said, he would support boosting the exit tax while cutting the 20 per cent levy on tickets.

The finance minister reiterated a familiar theme of government spokesmen in recent weeks, namely that continued economy stability rested on three "noes": No real wage increases, except where justified by productivity gains; no price rises unless justified by external factors; and no devaluation of the shekel against the dollar. He stressed that the frozen shekel rate was contingent on the first two being achieved.

In addition, Nissim said, the budget ceiling would not be raised, meaning that the over-spending of the first part of the current fiscal year would have to be made up by cuts later on.

Nissim's main thrust was directed at what he termed the "first" and "primary aim" for economic policy in the coming period - maintaining stability. Although he said he recognized that some sectors might have justifiable wage claims, he insisted that another year of stability was needed before the government could address them. In the interim, no



Moshe Nissim (André Bruttman)

wage claims would be met, as borne out by the nurses' strike.

An increase granted to one sector would trigger a spiral of wage-price rises, and renew inflation that would erode real wages. Price stability would maintain the real value of wages, thus "a zero increase is a greater increase than a wage increase," Nissim concluded.

"Our policy is to reduce employment costs, because this is the most just and healthiest way to advance the economy," the minister proclaimed.

The first stage of this policy was the 5 per cent reduction in NII contributions over each of the next four months, Nissim said. He said this temporary reduction would later be made permanent, resulting in a permanent reduction in employment costs.

Nissim said the time had come to formulate a tax policy, rather than rely on the ad hoc approach of

slapping taxes at random whenever budget deficits required them. Israel had one of the highest tax rates in the world and the largest number of taxes, although it also had one of the highest levels of subsidization, Nissim recalled. Reductions in taxation could come by cutting subsidies, he indicated, but real economic growth could not begin until the tax system had been reformed.

A moderate credit and interest-rate policy was also a precondition for growth, the minister continued, as was a healthy capital market that was not crowded out by government borrowing. In this connection he referred to the conclusions of the inter-ministerial committee that reported yesterday regarding the Bejski Commission's proposals for capital market reform (see story on page 1).

Criticism of the committee's work was unfair, Nissim said, since its task had been to analyze the Bejski recommendations and express its opinion as to the practicability and desirability of implementing them. In any case, he pointed out, these opinions would not be binding on the cabinet committee that would discuss both the Bejski report and the inter-ministerial committee's response.

Nissim made it clear that he regarded the implementation of the personal recommendations of the Bejski Commission's report as a closed subject. Responding to a question about the resignation of Bank Discount Chairman Raphael Recanati earlier this week, Nissim said the governor of the Bank of Israel did not have the power to force Recanati to leave his position as chairman of IDB Bankholding Corp. Recanati has not resigned his post at IDB, which is the parent of Discount Bank, despite the Bejski Commission's recommendations to do so.

1st quarter tax revenues exceed target

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Tax revenues for the first quarter of the fiscal year were some \$230 million above target, according to a Treasury document released yesterday. The figure is almost equal to the amount by which the Treasury forecasts the ministries will exceed their budgets for the entire fiscal year.

The document stated that during the April-June period tax revenue totalled NIS 3.9 billion, some NIS 350m. more than the figure forecast when the budget was drafted. Revenue for the first-three month period accounted for nearly 26 per cent of expected revenue for the entire fiscal year, which began April 1. The Treasury had originally expected to collect only 23.5 per cent of the year's revenue in the quarter.

According to the document the increased tax revenue stemmed from the large increase in consumer spending, which produced a surplus of \$60m. more in customs revenue and \$90m. more in purchase taxes than anticipated. The recovery in economic activity also produced an extra value-added tax revenue, amounting to \$40m. above target.

The implementation of the Steinberg Committee recommendations on direct taxes is also being felt. The Treasury figures showed that in the first three months of the fiscal year income tax revenue was about \$80m. above target.

Polgat to make Van Heusen shirts

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Polgat Industries Ltd. will spend \$3.5 million to erect a plant in Sderot to make Van Heusen shirts under an agreement with the American shirt-maker facilitated by the free-trade-zone agreement.

The new plant will produce some nine million shirts a year exclusively for export to the U.S., where they will be sold under the Van Heusen name.

No.2 steel-maker in U.S. files for bankruptcy

DALLAS (Reuters) - LTV Corp., the second-largest American steel company, yesterday filed for bankruptcy, citing growing problems in its steel and energy businesses and stiff competition from imports.

LTV has lost more than \$1.5 billion since 1982, but the bankruptcy filing came as a surprise. Only a few weeks ago the company said it had no intention of taking such a step.

The U.S. steel industry has been under pressure for a number of years, saddled with aging plants and equipment and facing strong competition from foreign steelmakers.

LTV said in a statement that the action "will allow the company to continue its steel, aerospace/defense and energy-products operations while taking the steps necessary to restructure its businesses and return to profitability." It said the reorganization would allow it to further reduce costs and restructure its debt.

LTV said its board has decided to file for bankruptcy due mostly to continued weakness in steel and energy over the past several years.

BEJSKI

(Continued from Page One)

the inquiry commission that investigated the 1983 bank-share crisis, reacted sharply to the committee's conclusions. "They asked the cat to guard the milk," he said.

Bejski criticized the fact that government officials had been appointed to make recommendations on issues directly affecting the government.

The government team, headed by Finance Ministry legal adviser Aryeh Mientkavich, was appointed by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim to study the commission's recommendations.

The committee's findings now go to a ministerial panel, which will have to decide whether to accept them.

The committee failed to approve two of the Bejski Commission's central proposals - one to bar banks from managing mutual and provident funds or acting as brokers; the second to establish a new securities authority with increased power to supervise the capital market.

The government committee said the finance minister should instead appoint two additional professional teams to make new recommendations on these issues.

The committee also advised not barring corporations from buying their own shares or regulating within certain limits the value of their shares. Both prohibitions had been proposed by the Bejski report.

Correction

In the story on consumer loans that appeared on this page of *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno was quoted incorrectly. Bruno said: "There is no reason why inflation should not be further reduced."

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| General Share Index | 113.49 -0.14% |
| Non-Bank Index | 128.03 -0.57% |
| Arrangement | 106.88 +0.28% |
| Insurance | 143.23 -0.05% |
| Commerce, Services | 153.38 -1.48% |
| Real Estate | 185.06 -1.32% |
| Industries | 117.89 -0.80% |
| Textiles | 140.32 -1.07% |
| Metals | 111.40 -0.70% |
| Electronics | 120.07 -0.21% |
| Chemicals | 109.81 -1.85% |
| Industrial Invest. | 109.98 -0.02% |
| Investment Cos. | 109.98 -0.02% |
| Index-linked Bonds | 110.55 +0.00% |
| Fully-linked | 111.88 -0.04% |
| Partially-linked | 109.82 +0.03% |
| Dollar-linked Bonds | 99.57 +0.03% |
| Short-term 0-2 yrs | 108.88 -0.07% |
| Medium-term 2-5 yrs | 108.88 -0.06% |
| Long-term 6+ yrs | 106.38 +0.03% |

Turnovers:

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Shares - total | NIS 5,282,800 |
| Arrangement | NIS 1,687,400 |
| Non-Bank | NIS 3,625,400 |
| Bonds - total | NIS 5,713,900 |
| Index-linked | NIS 3,774,800 |
| Dollar-linked | NIS 1,838,100 |
| Treasury Bills | NIS 941,500 |

Share Movements:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Advances | 83 (81) |
| Declines | 8 (8) |
| Unchanged | 2 (0) |
| Trading Halt | 114 (118) |
| Bond Market Trends: | 52 (56) |

Bond Market Trends:

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Index-linked | Stable/falls to 1% |
|--------------|--------------------|

4.25% fully-linked

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 80% linked | Stable/falls to 2% |
| Double-linked | Stable/light falls |
| Dollar-linked | Stable/rises to 0.5% |
| Admon | Slight movements: |
| Rimon | Falls to 2% |
| Gilboa | Mixed to 1.5% |
| For. Curr. | Stable |
| denominated | |
| Treasury Bills | (monthly yield) 1.42-1.48% |

Arrangement yields:

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| IDB ord. | 13.58% |
| Union 0.1 | 13.03% |
| Discount A | 13.36% |
| Mizrahi r. | 13.10% |
| Hapoelim r. | 13.31% |
| General A | 13.30% |
| Laumi stock | 13.26% |
| Fin. Trade 1 | 11.03% |

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Trade & Services

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|
| Meir Ezra | 4100 | 150 | -4.7 |
| Supersol 2 | 4540 | 1134 | -5.2 |
| Delek r. | 2885 | 1585 | -2.4 |
| Lighterage | not trading | | |
| Cold Storage | not trading | | |
| Dan Hotels | 3700 | 10 | - |
| Yarden Hotel | 3277 | 85 | -0.1 |
| Hilton 1 | 12850 | 22 | -1.2 |
| Team 1 | 1577 | 337 | -5.0 |

Commercial Banks

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|------|
| (not part of "arrangement") | | | |
| Maritime 1 | 985 | 1447 | +0.5 |
| General non-arr. | 27000 | 28 | -1.5 |
| First Int'l | 3420 | 54 | -0.1 |
| FBI | 3750 | 1560 | - |

Commercial Banks

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|------|
| (part of "arrangement") | | | |
| IDB | 80800 | 202 | -1.5 |
| Union 0.1 | 60800 | 9 | +0.2 |
| Discount | 103600 | 58 | +0.8 |
| Mizrahi | 33588 | 267 | - |
| Hapoelim r. | 55200 | 1215 | +0.4 |
| General A | 141100 | 18 | +0.4 |
| Laumi 0.1 | 35100 | 1538 | +1.2 |
| Fin. Trade | 48750 | - | - |

Mortgage Banks

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|------|
| Laumi Mort. r. | 4536 | 50 | -1.5 |
| Dev. Mort. | 1250 | 280 | -0.4 |
| Mishkan r. | 2137 | 310 | -0.1 |
| Tefehot r. | 71400 | 64 | -5.4 |
| Merav r. | 4431 | 92 | - |

Financial Institutions

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----|------|
| Agic C | not trading | | |
| Ind. Dev. Div. | not trading | | |
| Clal Leasing 0.1 | 11800 | 42 | -1.7 |

Insurance

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|------|------|
| Aravit 0.1 r. | 890 | 1078 | +8.7 |
| Hasaneh r. | 461 | 4875 | +1.3 |
| Phoenix 0.1 | 645 | 200 | - |
| Hamishmar | 6590 | 35 | -4.4 |
| Menorah 1 | 7450 | 13 | +0.7 |
| Sahar r. | 385 | 138 | - |
| Zion Hold. 1 | 16080 | - | -1.8 |

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|------|
| Azorim | 546 | 8263 | -3.2 |
| Eilon | 430 | 862 | -0.7 |
| Africa Int. 0.1 | 32000 | 70 | -0.8 |
| Mazneir | 3760 | 21-1.3 | |
| Prop. & Bldg. | 2448 | 280 | -0.5 |
| Bay Side 0.1 | 3710 | 70 | -4.1 |
| ILDC r. | 46350 | 178 | -0.4 |
| Ressco r. | 7400 | 127 | - |
| Mehadrin | 6450 | 50 | -0.8 |
| Hadarim | 1025 | 854 | - |

Industries

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|------|------|
| Dubek b | 3440 | 174 | - |
| Pr-Ze 1 | 1725 | 473 | -2.7 |
| Sunroast | 7300 | 115 | - |
| Elite | 12500 | 107 | -1.8 |
| Adgar | 795 | 426 | - |
| Argaman r. | 11001 | 215 | -1.2 |
| Delta G 1 | 4000 | 215 | -1.2 |
| Mazneir 1 | 22800 | 3 | -4.8 |
| Engle 1 | 10650 | 48 | -4.8 |
| Polgat | 3060 | 462 | -0.6 |
| Schoeller | 11400 | 30 | -0.9 |
| Logosin | 3250 | 548 | -1.5 |
| Urdan 0.1 r. | 3330 | 70 | -0.9 |
| Is. Can. Co. 1 | 1075 | 1503 | - |
| Zion Cables | 2010 | 992 | -4.3 |
| Pekker Steel | 6489 | 11 | +5.0 |
| Eilat | 381000 | 44 | -3.1 |

Electronics

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|------|------|
| Elron | 315000 | 4 | -1.6 |
| Clal Electronics | 26550 | 115 | -0.9 |
| Spectronix 1 | 2019 | 1148 | - |
| T.A.T. 1 | 4002 | 124 | +0.3 |
| Ackerstein 1 | 1810 | 738 | -3.0 |
| Agan 5 | 18000 | 25 | +0.6 |
| Alliance | 2549 | 368 | +4.9 |
| Dexter | 3550 | 64 | +1.4 |
| Fertilizers | 5382 | - | -5.0 |
| Haifa Chem. | 795 | 1300 | -0.5 |
| Teva r. | 50450 | 103 | +0.4 |
| Dead Sea r. | 14680 | 55 | -0.3 |
| Petrochem. | 510 | 8700 | -1.9 |
| Neca Chem. | 3100 | 115 | -6.1 |
| Frutaron | 9100 | - | -1.8 |
| Hadera Paper | 193200 | 115 | -1.8 |
| Central Trade | 8140 | 129 | -3.2 |
| Koor p. | 4600000 | 0 | -1.7 |
| Clal Inds. | 1235 | 3383 | -0.8 |

Investment Companies

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|------|------|
| IDB Dev. r. | 3470 | 902 | -0.9 |
| Elron | 2500325 | 31 | - |
| AFK 1 | 4990 | 335 | +3.1 |
| Gehalet | 1280 | - | - |
| Israel Corp. 1 | no trading | | |
| Wolfson 1 r. | 116000 | - | - |
| Hapoelim Inv. | 4990 | 335 | +3.1 |
| Mizrahi Invest. | no trading | | |
| Discount Invest. | 2130 | 1003 | -0.5 |
| Mizrahi Invest. | 15278 | 44 | -1.9 |
| Clal 10 | 700 | 5125 | -2.8 |
| Landeco 0.1 | 8407 | 14 | -5.0 |
| Pama 0.1 | 9481 | 55 | -0.2 |

Oil Exploration

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|------|------|
| Paz Oil Expl. | 12650 | 12 | -1.2 |
| J.O.E.L. | 1405 | 1043 | +0.4 |

Abbreviations:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| s.o. sellers only | b buyer |
| b.o. buyers only | r registered |

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS July 17, 1986

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

| | Last Updated | Tapas | Pakam 7-Day | Pakam 30-Day |
|-------------|--------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| LEUMI | 14.7 | 7-14.5% | 8-15.25% | 8-13.75% |
| HAPOLIM | 7.7 | 8-14% | 8-12% | 8-10.50% |
| DISCOUNT | 13.7 | 8-15% | 8-15.50% | 8-17.50% |
| MIZRAHI | 8.5 | 8-16% | 8-15% | 8-17% |
| FIRST INT'L | 8.7 | 8-14% | 7-14% | 6-14% |

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapes: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 50 days.)

PATAH - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of July 16)

| | 3-MONTHS | 6-MONTHS | 12-MONTHS |
|-----|----------|----------|-----------|
| USD | 6.000 | 6.000 | 6.000 |
| STG | 9.125 | 9.125 | 9.000 |
| DMK | 4.000 | 4.000 | 4.000 |
| SFR | 4.500 | 4.375 | 4.000 |
| YEN | 3.125 | 3.000 | 3.125 |

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES July

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The threat to Bejski

WITH THE RESIGNATION OF Raphael Recanati from the chairmanship of Israel Discount Bank, the first stage in implementing the recommendations of the Bejski Commission came to an end.

Not that the commission's recommendations on the personal level have been heeded in full — far from it: Mr. Recanati will remain in control of the Discount Bank through its holding company, I.D.B. Bank Leumi's Ernest Japhet will continue to manage the bank's overseas operations, and Aharon Meir will remain in a position of power at United Mizrahi Bank. Bank Hapoalim alone has abided by the commission's findings in full.

Nevertheless, the main objective of the recommendations on the personal level has been achieved: the principle has been reasserted that the wielders of power must also bear the burden of responsibility.

But what is now happening to the far more important recommendations of the Bejski Commission with respect to institutional reforms, in the banking system, in the capital market and in the regulatory mechanism?

In its institutional recommendations the Bejski Commission, looking to the future, challenged the status quo. The huge power concentrated by the banks, it suggested, must be checked by eliminating its sources. The banks should stop issuing shares with no voting rights. They should no longer control provident and mutual funds. Their hold on the stock exchange should be reduced.

The inter-departmental committee threw out the Bejski recommendation on unequal voting rights, and it referred to "committees of experts" the matter of bank control of provident and mutual funds, and the expansion of the Securities Authority's supervisory powers.

The Bejski recommendations for institutional reform are not sacrosanct, and they deserve not thoughtless endorsement but careful consideration. To set up the guardians of the status quo as the judges of their implementability is, however, a waste of time. Their own proposals can — as has already been proved — amount to nothing better than the perpetuation of the status quo.

This is intolerable. It is intolerable that the only, or even nearly only, practical result of the commission's labours should turn out to have been the self-sacrificial resignations of the six chief banking executives.

Time for electoral reform

IF THERE IS one electoral proposition on which the big — and even some of the small — parties are agreed upon, it is that the country's electoral system is urgently in need of overhaul.

Israel is said to be alone among parliamentary democracies in its adherence to a system of strict proportional representation under which any party that obtains the required minimum of 1 per cent of the countrywide vote in general elections gains a seat in the Knesset. When adopted at the time of Israel's establishment, this seemed to be the natural system for the new state: it was a direct carryover from the electoral practices of the Zionist movement and the Yishuv, and it promised to serve as an agent of national unification by allowing every segment of the ingathered Jewish community, and the Arab minority, too, its rightful say in public affairs.

By now the system has become so deeply entrenched that it often appears to be well-nigh impossible to dislodge. But its grave defects have become manifest.

Israel's electoral system allows the electorate to choose among multiple lists, but not to decide which one political option will clearly win out. It leads to the proliferation of small, even minuscule, parties and robs any single big party of the chance to establish a governing majority. It leaves coalition — usually between one big party and a handful of small ones, with the latter in the saddle where it matters to them — as the only possible form of governance for Israel.

Ben Gurion's difficulties with his indispensable but unreliable religious partners drove him to the conclusion that proportional representation had to go, and in 1954 Mapai endorsed the change he proposed to a system of single-member constituencies, as in Britain. This alone, he reasoned, would assure the party an absolute, and stable, majority.

The idea did not at first catch on, but the conviction has since then grown that Israel's domination by sectoral, single-platform minority parties was not in the national interest, and must be ended by means of electoral reform. Lately, public opinion has swung towards support of a plan devised by Labour's Gad Ya'acobi, which offers a combination of PR for one-third of the Knesset and 16 electoral districts of five deputies each accounting for the other two-thirds. This ought to make it possible for one big party to win a comfortable majority, yet allow Bnei Brak, say, to be represented by a rabbi and Nazareth by an Arab.

Labour committed itself to this proposal in its last election platform. The Likud was not so specific, but the preparatory committee of the last Herut convention unanimously approved a call for electoral reform of some sort.

Last Wednesday a private member's bill embodying the Ya'acobi plan was at long last to be submitted to the plenum by Shmuel Mordechai Virshupski. It had been signed by 44 Knesset members, 19 of them affiliated with the Alignment, 18 with the Likud, and the rest with small parties such as Shinui, which would risk their own extinction if it served the common weal.

At the last moment, however, Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir discovered that the required formal joint consent of the Alignment and the Likud had not been obtained for this private member's bill due to be submitted by a coalition member. What the vice premier actually discovered was that the small religious parties were as fiercely opposed as they had ever been to any move that threatened to reduce their power.

Apparently reasoning that he might need their active backing again soon to oppose the Alignment, Mr. Shamir bowed to pressure by them, and — by agreement with Premier Shimon Peres — put the first reading off, as it were, until next week.

Mr. Peres, himself still dreaming of the renewal of the "historical alliance" between Labour and at last a part of the Orthodox camp, nevertheless undertook to really force a showdown on electoral reform. He must not waver on this occasion: it is time for the Knesset to stand up and be counted.

Hussein takes a chance on the W. Bank

YEHUDA LITANI

The question that hovered over Jordan, Israel and the West Bank this week was whether Jordan's latest move against Fatah was too late and maybe too little.

For Prime Minister Shimon Peres it was certainly too late. Had this step been taken four months ago, right after King Hussein's February speech, Peres would have been able to put it to good account. But the two months left before the rotation with Yitzhak Shamir leave little time for him to revise his policy towards the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

For Hussein it may also be too late. The PLO is deeply rooted in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Not only does most of the population there faithfully support the PLO, but the organization has managed to create a social, economic and media network that answers most of the local population's needs. Nineteen years have passed since Amman ruled the West Bank and East Jerusalem. A new generation of Palestinians has matured, a new generation that never lived under a Jordanian regime and knows only the Israeli occupation.

Not only the new generation but also the older generation of Palestinians in the occupied territories have had to cope with the vicissitudes of Jordanian-PLO relations in the last decade. The rapprochement that started in 1984 changed the nature of the old pro-Jordan establishment in the territories. The re-establishment of what then seemed to be harmonious relations between Jordan and Fatah's leadership relieved pro-Jordanian personalities of the embarrassment of forced rivalry with the popular leadership of the PLO.

After receiving the green light from Amman, these pro-Jordanian leaders established contacts with PLO officials in the Arab world. But King Hussein failed them to take into account the fact that a new alliance was being fostered between the old West Bank establishment and the PLO leaders. By the time he realized this, it was already too late.

The transformation in Al-Quds newspaper typifies the shift that took place. Once a pro-Jordanian organ financed mainly by Amman, it gradually adopted a pro-PLO line. Its owner and publisher, Mahmud Abu

Zuluf, once a cornerstone of the pro-Jordan establishment, is today one of the most vociferous supporters of Fatah in the occupied territories.

Now, after shutting down 25 offices of Fatah in Amman and expelling Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), Arafat's deputy, from the country, Hussein must realize that the coming months, or perhaps even years, will not be easy. The Palestinian population in the West Bank and some Palestinian elements in the East Bank will undoubtedly be very hostile towards him.

The reactions in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem to this step could easily escalate from demonstrations and hostile newspaper articles to open violence against his few supporters in the territories. Threats in that direction were voiced openly this week at Bir-Zeit University during an anti-Jordan demonstration.

TAKING all this into consideration, Hussein's prospects of achieving his new goals do not seem very bright. But what are those new goals? Was

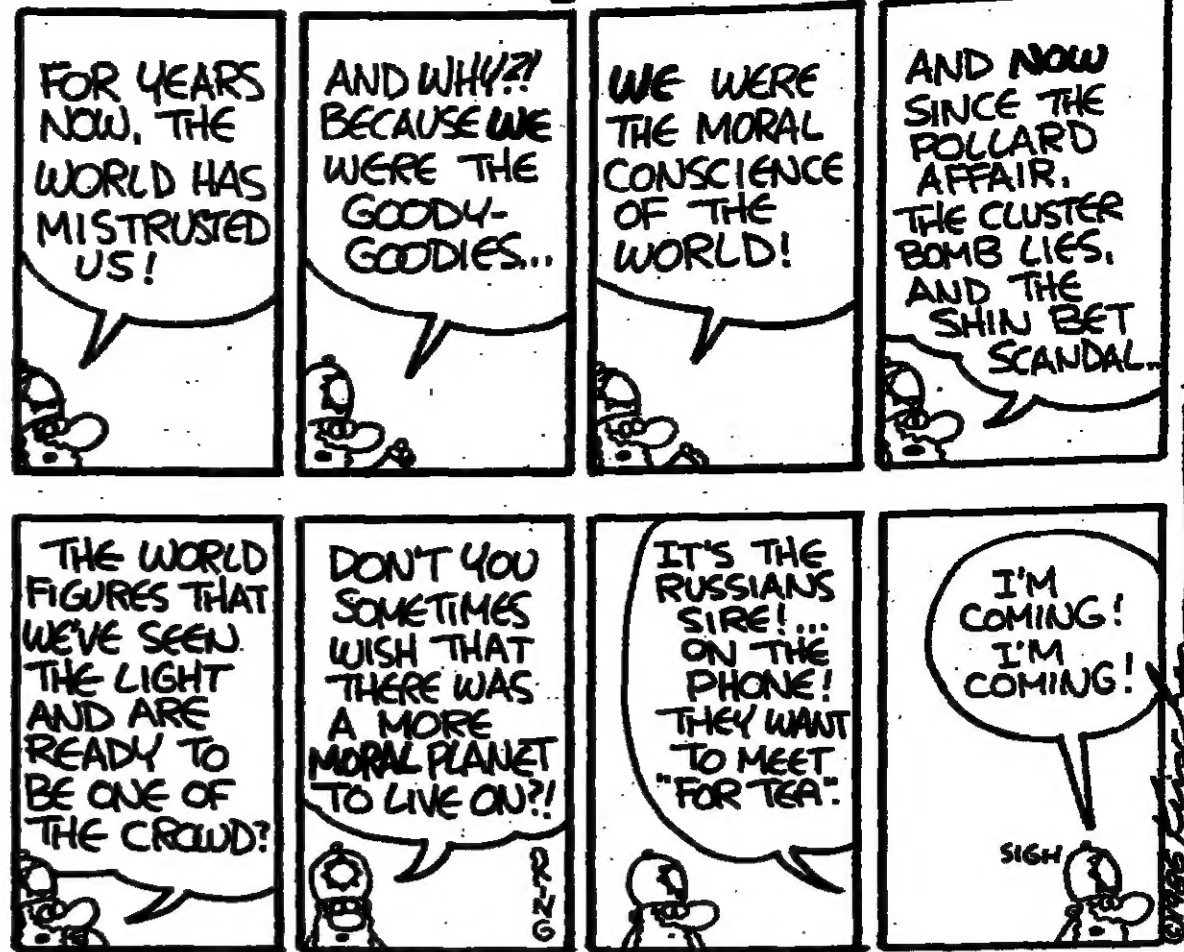
'Hussein does not want to crush the PLO leadership but rather to push them into a corner'

he really planning a drastic change in the West Bankers' attitude towards the PLO and Jordan?

The king has repeatedly stressed in public statements that his main concern is that many Palestinians from the territories, possibly even hundreds of thousands, may be driven out of their homes by Israel, and forced to leave the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for Jordan. This, he says, would endanger the very foundations of the Hashemite regime.

It was this fear that gave birth to his last peace initiative, hoping that Fatah's leadership would cooperate. The 1985 Amman accords between Fatah and the Jordan government supplied the king with a broad base of hope for yet a better understand-

The Friday Dry Bones



ing with the PLO's leadership.

But Arafat's obstinate refusal to recognize UN Security Council resolution 242 was the beginning of the misunderstanding between Jordan and the PLO. It was this that led the two sides to the present rift.

The king is realistic enough to know that he cannot gain popularity with Palestinians by suppressing the PLO officials in Amman, expelling their leaders, and stopping their political and other activities. He also knows that without the solid support of the bulk of the Palestinian population in the territories he cannot even reach the starting point for a peace initiative in the Middle East.

THE SPLIT between Jordan and the PLO is not yet final. While closing most (not all) of their offices and expelling Abu Jihad and his aides, the Jordanian government allowed most Fatah officials to stay in Amman. All Fatah activists are under strict surveillance, but they have not left the country.

Yasser Arafat and other Fatah leaders attacked the Jordan government, and especially Prime Minister Zaid a-Rifai for the recent action, but they were cautious enough not to attack the king directly. As these lines are being written, Fatah's executive council, discussing the matter in Tunis, is reportedly split over whether to cancel the Amman accords or whether to keep a low

profile in the Jordanian capital for the time being.

At present, neither side wants to exacerbate the discord. Yasser Arafat knows that, at least in the short run, he may lose much more than his rival by pushing the king to the point of no return. King Hussein is trying to maneuver the PLO leadership into a corner by exerting pressure on them and threatening to apply new policies to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Jordanians will, no doubt, very soon start implementing these threats to show the West Bankers and the PLO leaders that they really mean business.

In this game, they have almost as good cards as the PLO. Jordan is the main gate to the Arab world for most of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem's inhabitants, and for some the only one. It could (as has happened many times in the past 19 years) refuse entry to hostile elements among the Palestinian population in the territories. All West Bankers and East Jerusalem residents are Jordanian citizens and many passports may not be renewed.

Many thousands in the West Bank and East Jerusalem are still being employed by the Jordanian government, and their wages can easily be held up in the East Bank.

On the other hand, while Fatah's

officials' activities in Amman are very limited under the strict surveillance, Jordanian officials may strengthen their ties with supporting elements among the Palestinians in the territories.

The Jordanian five-year development plan may very soon be put into operation, and millions of dollars will then be directed to Jordan supporters in the territories. (According to King Hussein, \$150 million is to be granted annually from Arab and American sources.)

ISRAELI experts said this week that Hussein's prospects in his new move are pretty low, that he took a calculated risk knowing his chances of winning are very small. This analysis was presented to the Israeli government.

One may differ with these experts, stating that the chances of both sides are even. Hussein does not want to crush the PLO leadership, but rather to push them into a corner. Like Siamese twins, both sides know they need each other in order to live. It is a game of nerves, for the time being.

The writer is the Middle East Affairs Editor of The Jerusalem Post.

CORRECTION

The article on this page on Tuesday "Negotiating for Soviet Jewish Aliya," was by Arye Levavi.

READERS' LETTERS

NAHAL AMUD

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Much of Nahal Amud is indeed beautiful, as Daniel Gavron writes in your weekend Magazine of June 12. Unfortunately that is only the upper third of the truth. Nahal Amud extends all the way down to Lake Kinneret, much further than Gavron hiked. All of it is a nature reserve and all of it used to be beautiful.

About 10 years ago, raw sewage from Safad started flowing into Nahal Amud just a bit south of the point reached by Gavron. The population grew and so did the sewage. The Nature Protection Society and concerned citizens protested many times, but the authorities did not care and never found the money to solve the problem.

At present, quite a few kilometres of this once beautiful wadi are a sinking open sewer and the classical hike down to the Kinneret is best avoided.

D.S. TANNHAUSER

Haifa.

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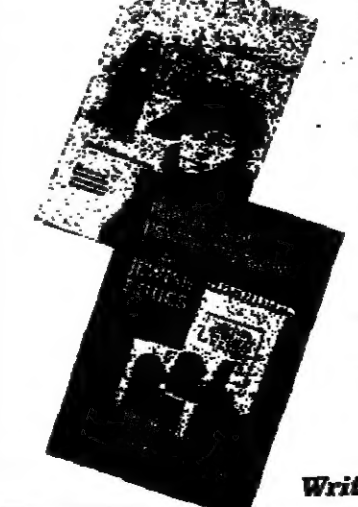
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The third meeting of the National Council will meet on Friday and Saturday, July 25, 26, at the City Hotel, 9 Magu, Tel Aviv.

Agenda:

1. The situation after our establishment as a separate faction in the Histadrut
2. Changes in the Union's bye-laws

* A detailed agenda appears in the invitations sent to members of the National Council.

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